Ceiling electric fans make Mandel's the coolest basement in Chicago.

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Every Silk Waist in stock at half and less.

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AR and the line running
DINING CAR; both on the
Special. Trains now run
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ecial—Newly Equipped.
Phone Cen. 2705.

There is nothing so powerful as truth—and often nothing so strange.—Daniel Webster, 1782-1852.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Kings have their faults, but if the civilized world is compelled to choose between its Kings and its Anarchists it may conclude to dispense with the Anarchists.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 216. SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GRAND JURY TO VOTE ON SMITH

Question of Whether to Indict Former Chicago Elevator Company Manager Ready for Action.

UNDER WAREHOUSE LAW.

He Is Charged with Shipping Out 800,000 Bushels of Grain Without Canceling Receipts.

PRISON IS THE PENALTY.

Man Accused Candidate for Member of Drainage Board and Now a Lincoln Park Commissioner.

STATEMENTS OF THE WITNESSES.

A vote on the question of indicting Lloyd J. Smith on the charge of allowing 800,000 bushels of grain to be shipped from the elevators of the Chicago Elevator company without the proper cancellation of the warehouse receipts probably will be taken today by the grand jury.

Smith formerly was the manager of the Chicago Elevator company and had been a trusted employé for several years. He was charged on May 24, 1900, with speculating with the funds of the company for a period of more than two years and with shipping from the company's elevators and selling 800,000 bushels of wheat without the cancellation of receipts, on which he had borrowed money from A. O. Slaughter & Co. It was found that on Jan. 23, 1900, when Mr. Smith left his position, to which E. B. Prior afterward was appointed, the net deficit shown on the books of the company was $248,000.

Of this amount $148,000, representing 516,000 bushels of wheat, was paid two weeks ago to A. O. Slaughter & Co. A balance of $100,000 and interest, representing receipts calling for 284,000 bushels of wheat, is still unsettled. Of this latter amount of wheat not one bushel is in the houses of the Chicago Elevator company today.

Smith Officeholder and Candidate.

Mr. Smith is at present a candidate for Drainage Trustee. He is a member of the Lincoln Park board and chairman of its service committee, by appointment of Governor Tanner. If he is indicted it will be under section 157, chapter 114, of the Revised Statutes, which reads:

Whoever, having given such receipt or written evidence of deposit or storage as specified . . . shall sell, ship, transfer, or in any manner remove from place of storage, or allow same to be done, any such grain, or other goods, wares, or merchandise, without the written consent of holders of such receipts, except for the purpose of saving such property from damage by fire, flood, or other accident, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than ten years.

Nine Witnesses Are Heard.

Nine witnesses were called before the grand jury yesterday and more will be heard today. Those who have testified are as follows:

A. O. SLAUGHTER of A. O Slaughter & Co., commission brokers.

HARRY SLAUGHTER, clerk in charge of collateral said to have been deposited as security for loans made to Lloyd J. Smith.

J. D. KEENAN, bookkeeper for A. O. Slaughter & Co.

J. W. THOMAS, clerk in office of A. O. Slaughter & Co.

DANIEL HOGAN, State Grain Inspector.

CHARLES M. TWADDELL, ex-chief clerk in Grain Inspector's office, discharged last February at time of disclosure of grain scandal.

DUNLAP SMITH, director and stockholder in Chicago Elevator company.

EDWARD P. HALLY, present chief clerk in Grain Inspector's office.

WILLIAM H. COLEMAN, shipping clerk, Chicago Elevator company.

Two More to Testify.

Witnesses summoned to appear today are: FRANK X. BEAUCHAINE, clerk Chicago Elevator company.
WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.

Statements to the Jury.

The testimony offered during the day was in the form of the verbal stories of A. O. Slaughter, former Clerk Twaddell, and Dunlap Smith, the latter testifying to a conversation had with Lloyd J. Smith while en route with him to New York last January. The other witnesses produced books, warehouse receipts, and memoranda tending to show the manner of the shipment and sale of the grain, for which receipts were held by A. O. Slaughter & Co., and on which they had loaned money. It was stated that the grain had been shipped secretly from the elevators of the company in 65,000, 50,000, and 70,000 bushel lots in trains of from fifteen to twenty cars, during the months of November and December, 1899, and January, 1900.

Payments to L. J. Smith's Father.

One allegation not brought to the attention of the grand jury yesterday was that the company, under the direction of Lloyd J. Smith, paid more than $300,000 between the dates of Jan. 1 and Jan. 21 to the firm of J. C. Smith & Co. in the Rialto Building. J. C. Smith is the father of Lloyd J. Smith. These payments are said to have been made for the purpose of taking up warehouse receipts held by J. C. Smith & Co.

The books of the Chicago Elevator company show that on particular dates the company, under the supposed direction of Lloyd J. Smith, its manager, borrowed large amounts from Slaughter & Co., turning over to J. C. Smith & Co. on the same day precisely the same amounts of cash, the transaction amounting, in fact, to borrowing from Peter to pay Paul, the latter standing in the relation of father to the borrower.

It is alleged further that the books of the elevator company will show that warehouse receipts representing large amounts of grain which did not exist in the elevators of the company were unloaded from J. C. Smith & Co. to the commission house of A. O. Slaughter. The entire transaction thus conducted between the dates of Jan. 1 and 21 of this year appears to have made the firm of J. C. Smith & Co. a preferred creditor, paid in full before the final disclosure came.

A. O. Slaughter was before the grand jury

(Continued on fourth page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

CHINA.

Chinese government showed contempt for powers by beheading Hsu Ching Cheng, former Chinese Minister to Russia, and one other statesman, for suggesting pacific measures; advised by Li Ping Heng; news said to have come through Li Hung Chang; Li Ping Heng learned to have ordered Paoting massacre; disaffected Chinese officers who left Pekin July 15 said anarchy had reigned for weeks, Chinese fighting among themselves, Jung Lu and Prince Ching prisoners; Tsung-li-Yamen, through Governor of Shan Tung, reported legationaries well on July 30 and referred to measures to escort them to Tien Tsin; Li Hung Chang said no messages would be delivered to Ministers because allies advancing; British at Chung King, in upper Yang-tse region, fleeing under instructions from home; taken as bad omen.

Viceroy of Nankin and Sheng declared officially Ministers are hostages, and will be killed if allies march to Pekin; this action will have no effect on course of Washington authorities or of European powers; Japanese scouting towards Peintang, small engagement; advance column of allies reported thirty-five miles on road to Pekin; message from Chaffee.

Missionaries, merchants, and officials at treaty ports urged destruction of Pekin as object lesson and relocating capital at accessible city; blamed imperial government for outbreak; loss to American missions put at $1,500,000, trade losses enormous; tales of Christians tortured accumulate.

FOREIGN.

King Victor Emmanuel III. issued proclamation lauding reign of his father and outlining his own rule by "imperishable remembrances." New York police tracing departure of Anarchists to Europe. Chicago police will not tolerate rejoicing over King Humbert's death at coming Anarchist meeting.

Shah's would-be assassin identified as François Salson, often imprisoned for preaching Anarchist doctrines; possible penalty the guillotine; assassin declared Czar was to be next victim; dragoons escorted royal carriage to Vincennes.

Chamberlain in House of Commons asserted finding of letters by members of Parliament to Kruger in Boer archives; awaiting explanation.

Exports from two American general consulates in Germany $97,682,058 during last fiscal year; 16 per cent gain.

Over 5,000 Roumanian Jews en route to Canada; majority penniless; ultimate destination United States.

Commissioner General Peck and his staff at Paris exposition in line for decoration of Legion of Honor.

Peace congress at Paris adjourned after turbulent session.

England swept by storm; much damage on sea and land.

DOMESTIC.

"Tallow Dick" Combs, colored, indicted in Goebel murder case, made confession which was not divulged; suspicion of crooked work in testimony.

Major George A. Armes, retired, most court-martialed man in army, sued for $50,000 for breach of promise by Ella M. Platt.

Annual encampment of Illinois National Guard ended amid wild disorder; court unable to fix blame for explosion.

President McKinley and King of Portugal exchanged congratulatory messages over new direct cable.

Population of Milwaukee by census returns, 285,315; increase, 39.54 per cent for decade.

LOCAL.

Deputy Coroner, working on Henning-Speed fire inquests, claimed celluloid should be classed as a high explosive; seeking to hold collar factory proprietors.

Professor Milton S. Terry, Garrett Biblical Institute, said college Presidents are useless incumbrances; Dr. Harper joined issue.

Frank B. Watson, 191 Oakwood boulevard, victim of $6,500 burglary; Emil Feldman, 97 Oakwood avenue, chloroformed and robbed.

Address of George L. Schrieber to Mothers' league interrupted by dissenting auditors; his views on Breton's art disliked.

Superintendent of Streets Doherty warned contractor for new Postoffice not to haul heavy granite over city streets.

Cut stone contractors will discuss today the feasibility of secession from the Building Contractors' council.

Civil Service board to hear charges against policemen in Hyde Park "blind pig" cases on Wednesday.

Small Parks commission asked members of women's clubs and settlement residents to select sites.

Coroner found Norris victime died from eating mushrooms poisoned by age; triple funeral today.

Edward Kerlin, Salvation Army soldier, confessed letter box thefts and forgery; locked up.

New indictments to be asked against persons now on trial charged with life insurance frauds.

Chicago to be headquarters of new International Union of United Metal Workers.

Two Koreshan preachers and assistants assailed with eggs and fruit, Hyde Park.

North avenue motorman swooned; car ran away; boy passenger hurt in panic.

Detectives reported no Chinese women slaves to be found in Chicago.

Grand jury will vote today on question of indicting Lloyd J. Smith.

Evanston enjoyed cowboy show by sons of prominent families.

Automobile club formed; A. J. Eddy President.

POLITICS.

Republican national managers regard North Carolina as now in list of doubtful States; best element likely to support McKinley.

National Democratic Chairman Jones in Chicago; not ready to announce executive staff.

Illinois Republicans preparing for heavy oratorical campaign.

TRADES AND INDUSTRY.

Many small railroads absorbed by large systems; 147,000 miles of road now controlled by twenty-eight corporations; three over 10,000 miles each.

Bank of England asked subscriptions for $50,000,000 3 per cents to meet government necessities; four American houses will take entire issue.

Judge Chytraus enjoined police from raiding National Commission company, alleged bucket shop; city after blind wires.

Premium fund of $75,000 pledged for International Live Stock exposition at Chicago Stock-Yards Dec. 1 to 8.

Suits begun in federal court will test legality of United Breweries' company as combination.

New York bank statement expected to show $5,535,070 gain in cash.

Buyers see signs of trade revival; reviews by Dun and Bradstreet.

SPORTING.

Canadian defender won first of Seawanhaka cup races.

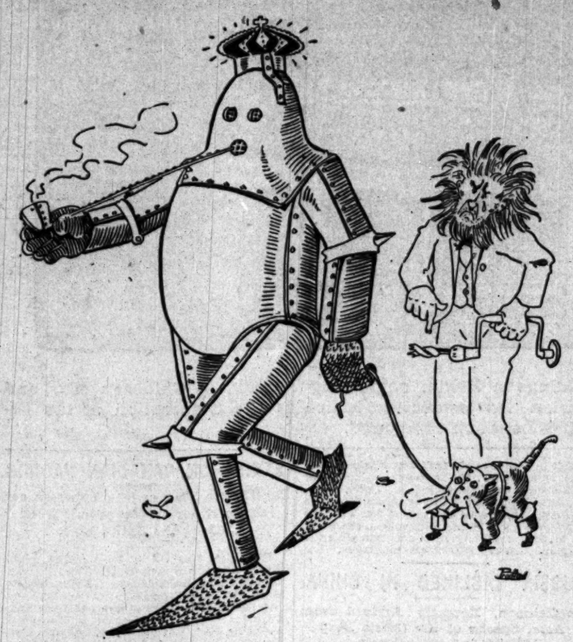
Manager Stallings boasted of Detroit club's deeds.

Pink Coat tied Hawthorne track record.

Close of Columbus Blue Ribbon meeting.

Sidney Lucas to start for Brighton Cup.

FASHION HINT FROM EUROPE.



Fall styles from Snipem & Cuttem, tailors by appointment to the crowned heads.

EGGS FOR KORESHAN MEN.

MISSILES STOP A STREET MEETING IN MONROE AVENUE.

Charles Hayden and Oscar Hillman Pelted with Soft but Bad-Smelling Objects and Compelled to Call on the Police for Help—No Arrests Are Made and the Speakers Promise to Continue Their Work Under Protection Furnished by City.

While preaching the doctrine that mankind lives on the inside instead of the outside of the earth, two ministers of the Koreshan faith and their assistants were assailed with eggs and vegetables at Monroe avenue and Fifty-fifth streets last night. They were driven to place themselves under the protection of the Hyde Park police. The meeting practically was broken up before the arrival of the police, and the victims of the onslaught made no demand further than of sympathy from the bluecoats.

The Rev. Charles Hayden and the Rev. Oscar Hillman, ministers of the Koreshan Church at 312 West Sixty-third street, were conducting the open air meeting and a crowd of 200 persons had gathered to listen. The attack was begun by some boys in the rear of the crowd, and it quickly grew into a general disturbance, in which the speakers barely escaped bodily injury at the hands of the crowd. Some of the eggs are said to have been thrown from the windows of the Monroe apartment building, a few yards from the place of the meeting. No arrests were made, but the police promised ample protection in the future.

Tenets of Koreshan Faith.

The Koreshan faith, as distinguished from Christianity, is what the Rev. Dr. Hayden and his associates were promulgating. Small handbills distributed in the throng of curious listeners set forth the principles of the belief. A diagram of the universe depicted the earth as the concave surface of a great shell, within which was suspended a ball bearing on its outer surface the sun, moon, and stars. It was a complete transposition of the relations of the earth and heavens generally accepted.

Besides the theory that men tread a concave instead of a convex earth the Koreshans told their audience that on the basis of the "integral cosmogony" they had reared their belief in communism of all property and in a leveling of all classes.

Suddenly the storm broke. An egg, glistening in the half light, described a parabola from an urchin's hand in the rear ranks to the little V-shaped spot of immaculate shirt within the coat lapels of the Rev. Dr. Hayden. The speaker stopped, irate and helpless. The crowd hooted and surged about, some retreating, others edging closer, carrying vegetables and more eggs. The little band of missionaries was surrounded and a volley of soft missiles was poured upon them. Broadcloth was streaked with the stains of the ammunition and above the battleground rolled the pungent odor of the strife.

Speakers Telephone for Help.

Hayden and Hillman ran into the drug store at the corner and telephoned the Hyde Park police. Desk Sergeant Frank Moss sent a patrol wagon and the marauders were put to rout. A search of the Monroe apartment building failed to discover the persons who threw the eggs from the vantage point. Dr. Hayden announced that he would continue to speak on the streets with police protection.

The Koreshans are the sect that assisted several years ago in the astronomical experiments conducted in Florida to prove that the earth is a concave surface. The experimentors claimed to have established their contention.

NEIGHBORS HAVE MAN ARRESTED FOR FLYING KITE IN CHICAGO.

Charles Webber Brought Before Justice Sabath for Violating an Almost Forgotten Ordinance—Court Itself Is Surprised and Releases Prisoner.

Section 2,182—No person shall rise or fly or attempt to rise or fly any kite in any street or other public place in the city under the penalty of $5 for each offense.

So reads the revised ordinances of the City of Chicago, but Charles Webber, who lives at 292 Maxwell street, and is violently addicted to kite flying, did not know it until he was hauled before Justice Sabath yesterday charged with disobeying the law. In fact, the justice himself, like 99 per cent of the other inhabitants of Chicago, did not know about the ordinance either until his attention was called to it, and so he accepted Webber's plea of ignorance of the law and allowed him to go on his promise not to offend further.

It seems kite flying is a hobby of Webber's, and when he got to flying monsters with life-sized pictures of men painted on them the neighbors interfered and had him arrested.

Hundreds of boys and men in Chicago are breaking the ordinance daily.

TO TEST BREWERY TRUST.

SEIZURE OF CHICAGO PLANT BRINGS ON IMPORTANT SUIT.

Stockholders of Local Concern Sold to United Breweries Company of New Jersey Take Forcible Possession, but Obey Injunction of the Federal Judge—Legality of Alleged Combine to Control Output of Beer in Cook County to Be Subject of Litigation.

Two suits which were begun in the United States Circuit Court by the United Breweries company of New Jersey against the Star Brewery company of Chicago yesterday are the opening guns in a fight in which the legality not only of the United Breweries company as a combination, but of the entire brewery combination of Cook County, will be tested.

The facts which led to the suits filed yesterday are set forth in detail in the declarations, and are, in short, as follows: Up to two years ago the Star brewery, on Fulton street, in Chicago, was owned and conducted by the Star Brewery company. At that time the United Breweries company, a New Jersey corporation, purchased the plant and real estate of the Star Brewery company, paying therefor $500,000 in the stock of the United Breweries company and $150,000 cash. About the same time the New Jersey company purchased a number of other breweries in Chicago, until it controlled about one-fifth of the entire beer output of Cook County.

Claim Good Faith.

The stockholders of the Star Brewery company turned over their plant and assets to the New Jersey corporation in good faith, believing the latter, as they state, to be a legal organization authorized to do business in the State of Illinois. They assert that they were not informed as to the aims and objects of the United Breweries company and could get no satisfaction from the parties controlling that corporation when they asked for specific information. A year ago P. H. Rice, the largest stockholder of the Star Brewery company, who managed the Star brewery for the New Jersey corporation, was elected a member of the new Board of Directors of the United Breweries company.

Believes Corporation Illegal.

It is stated by the stockholders of the Star Brewery company that he was unable to get any information in regard to the details of the New Jersey organization and the disposition of its securities, and that certain recent events led him to believe the United Breweries company was an illegal corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois, as interpreted by recent decisions of the Illinois Supreme Court.

It is also stated that recent events, particularly the raising of the price of beer by the breweries in Cook County, tend to show that the United Breweries company was a part of a larger combination, the purpose of which seemed to be to control the entire beer trade of Cook County through the agency of the Brewers' association of Cook County.

Take Forcible Possession.

Fearing that, in case the United Breweries company should be found to be an illegal corporation, its stock, which was given in payment for the assets of the Star Brewery company, would prove worthless, the stockholders of the Star Brewery company on Monday took forcible possession of the brewery property and held it, waiting for the United Breweries companies to bring suit to get possession of the premises. This was done in the expectation that the question of the legality of the New Jersey corporation at issue would be put to test in the courts and finally decided one way or the other.

Yesterday, after the brewery had been in the possession of the Star Brewery company for five days, the United Breweries company filed two suits in the United States Circuit Court; one in ejectment, to get possession of the premises, and another to prevent the Star Brewery company from interfering with the manufacture and handling of beer upon the premises.

Judge Jenkins of Milwaukee issued an injunction under the second suit, in accordance with the petition of the United Breweries company. Upon being served with the injunction yesterday Mr. Rice at once permitted the employés of the United Breweries company to enter upon the premises for the purpose of manufacturing and handling beer, but the Star Brewing company still holds possession of the premises and will continue to do so until the question at issue has been finally decided in the courts. The cases will come up for hearing on Aug. 9.

JUSTICE PHILLIPS IS WORSE.

Distinguished Jurist Troubled with Insomnia and Smothering Spells and Cannot Be Left Alone.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 3.—The condition of Justice Jesse J. Phillips of the Supreme Court, who has been ill at home in Hillsboro for a long time, is much worse. The patient is troubled with insomnia and smothering spells and requires the services of an attendant at night.

PIETY CLOAK FOR LETTER THIEF.

Edward Kerlin Is Caught by Postoffice Inspector Mayer at Salvation Army Meeting.

WORKS FLAT BUILDINGS.

His Method Is to Follow Carriers and Steal Letters After Delivery in Entryways.

FORGERIES CHARGED ALSO.

Edward Kerlin, alias E. Jerome Parker, a member of the Salvation Army, was locked up at the Central Police Station last night on charges of forgery and the larceny of letters from apartment house letter boxes. The arrest brought out a story of duplicity on his part in which he attempted to cloak his acts by memberships maintained with the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America.

Only two days were required by Postoffice Inspector James E. Mayer in which to capture the offender after the first complaint was made, and it is believed that a large number of other complaints will be received when the facts concerning the arrest of Kerlin become public this morning. The arrest was made at 9 o'clock last night while the young man was attending a meeting of the Salvation Army at State and Monroe streets.

Confession Is Secured.

At the Central Station, before being locked up, young Kerlin made a full statement and confession of his plans of operation. From the character of the complaints the Postoffice authorities knew that letters containing checks were being stolen from the mails, but were unable until the arrest of Kerlin was made to tell in just what manner the thieving was accomplished. Kerlin enlightened them, explaining that it was his custom to follow some mail carrier who had a large number of apartment buildings on his route, to watch the carrier deliver letters in the private mail boxes located in the entrances of the buildings, and then to abstract the letters from the boxes if they were not removed at once by the owners.

Sometimes his nimble fingers were all that was needed in the operation. If that method failed he employed a corset steel with wax or chewing gum placed on the end. Two of the letters stolen, of which the authorities have knowledge, were taken from the mail boxes in large apartment buildings in North State street.

The first complaint was made by the officials of the Northwestern National Bank. The bank had cashed a certified check drawn by the Short Story Publishing company of Boston, Mass., in favor of W. G. Kelly, an employé of Harris & Co., grain brokers on the Board of Trade. The check was for $100. It was presented by Kerlin, who was identified to the cashier by one of the minor officers of the Salvation Army, who knew him through his association with that organization and supposed he was all right. In order to procure the money on this check Kerlin laid himself liable to prosecution for forgery in signing W. G. Kelly's name on the back of the check.

Evanston Bank Is Caught.

In making the investigation for the Northwestern National Bank Inspector Mayer learned of two other cases which proved to be Kerlin's handiwork. One of them had been placed in the hands of Attorney Padden by the City National Bank of Evanston on account of a check for $111 drawn by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank in favor of a customer. Through a man with whom he was acquainted in Evanston and who was a customer of the local bank in that suburb Kerlin secured the money on the check by forging the real owner's name.

The postoffice authorities also have information concerning the loss of a check for $75 from a North Side apartment building which they believe was stolen by Kerlin. Another check for $22, also taken from a North Side apartment, was cashed at Marshall Field & Co.'s retail store by a cashier who had a passing acquaintance with Kerlin and readily accepted a check, the owner's name having been forged.

Had Been a "Backslider."

Inspector Mayer learned that Kerlin had been a regular attendant at meetings of the Salvation Army, had fallen from grace on several occasions, had repented evidently in the most sincere spirit, and had been taken back into the fold.

The Inspector was at first led to believe that the thief was acting in conjunction with or getting advice from some employé in the postoffice, but a careful investigation along that line was made without result. Kerlin last night stated that he had been working entirely alone.

MAIL POUCHES IN NEW YORK ROBBED OF $28,000 IN DRAFTS AND MONEY.

Bags Were in Transit Between the General Office and Station O, at Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and Were Cut Open While on Elevated Road.

New York, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Postoffice inspectors are working on a robbery of the mail which took place last Thursday while three registered letter pouches were in transit between the general postoffice and Station O, at Fifth avenue and Thirteenth street. A slit eight inches in width was cut in one pouch and dozens of registered letters abstracted. More than $28,000 in cash and drafts were in the letters stolen.

The pouches intended for Station O are carried to the Park Place station of the Sixth avenue elevated railroad, and there placed on the forward platform of the first up-town train that comes along. At Fourteenth street they are thrown off on the station platform, where they remain until men from Station O arrive and carry them away on their shoulders. While they are on the elevated platforms the porters employed by the railroad are supposed to keep an eye on the sacks.

That the pouches were tampered with was not discovered until they arrived at the branch station. Then the slit in the pouch was found and an investigation was started. None of the men who handled the pouches saw any one come near them.

IN AN AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

OWNERS OF HORSELESS CARRIAGES UNITE FOR DIVERSION.

Organization Starts Out at Meeting in Monadnock Building with Twenty-five Charter Members and Arthur J. Eddy as President—Object Is to Advance Art of Managing Machines and Social Amusement—First Run to Be Held on Saturday, Aug. 18.

A number of men who own and handle their own automobiles met in the Monadnock Building last night and organized the Western Automobile Association of Chicago, with twenty-five charter members. The ultimate membership of the organization will be sixty, which is the number of Chicagoans who own the pleasure vehicles, and it is expected that the limit will be reached within the coming week.

The first set of officers of the new organization is:

President—Arthur J. Eddy.
Secretary—Charles T. Jeffery.
Treasurer—Dr. D. Cottrell.

Three Vice Presidents will be added to this list when incorporation papers, which will be applied for immediately, are secured. Social diversions and the advancement of the art of "automobiling" are the primary objects of the association, and sumptuous clubrooms will be fitted up at once.

The first event of the new organization, and the one which will herald the entry of the association into the social events of the city, will be a club run to be held on Saturday, Aug. 18. Assurances have been given that twenty-five machines will start in the run, which will be held in the afternoon. A gala scene will be presented at the start, which will be made in Michigan avenue at Congress street. The course and length of the run have not as yet been definitely determined, although it will probably be run twenty-five miles over the boulevards.

At last night's meeting committees were appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws and to secure a location for clubrooms.

The charter members of the association, most of whom were present at last night's meeting, are: William W. Weare, J. E. Scully, Oscar J. Friedman, R. N. Dickman, H. B. Bobson, H. M. Brinkerhoff, Irving R. Hall, L. C. Fuller, John W. Bate, Samuel Insull, A. B. Porter, Dr. M. B. Pine, F. C. Donald, Charles H. Ferguson, J. K. Robinson Jr., C. E. Woods, F. S. Washburn, C. C. West, Dr. F. C. Greene, B. F. Schlesinger, Dr. T. McPherson.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES EXCURSION FATAL TO LITTLE ROBERT MASON.

Ten-Year-Old Boy from 235 South Sangamon Street Drowned While Wading in the Lake at Michigan City—Cramp Supposed to Be the Cause.

The excursion for poor children given by the Bureau of Associated Charities yesterday was saddened by the drowning of Robert Mason, one of the excursionists. The boy, who was 10 years old, left his parents' residence, at 235 Sangamon street, early in the morning. He was one of the first to go on board the steamer America, which bore the pleasure-seekers to Michigan City. After the party arrived at the resort the members, under the direction of a dozen adults, devoted themselves to sports.

The long stretch of sand beach proved a temptation, and among the boys who waded into the water was young Mason. He got beyond his depth, and an instant later he sank down, helpless from a cramp.

His companions rushed out and recovered the body. Efforts to resuscitate the boy were of no avail. The body was brought back on the steamer.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:
Fair, warmer, southerly winds.

Sun rises at 4:56; sets at 7:16.
Moon sets at 11:35 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 Grand Jury to Vote on Lloyd J. Smith
To Test Brewery Trust.
Preaching Stopped with Eggs.
Pious Letter Thief Is Caught.
Form Automobile Society.
Chinese Defy the World.

2 Threats Fail to Stop Pekin Advance.
Anarchy in Pekin.
British Flee from Chungking.

3 Bold Work by Housebreakers.
Evanstonians Give Cowboy Display.
Merit Board to Hear Police.
Women in Stormy Session.
Cut Stone Men May Secede.

4 North Carolina a Doubtful State.
Republicans Plan Oratorical Fire.
End of State Encampment.
Toadstool Poisoning Case.

5 Americans Bid for British Bonds.
Major Armes Sued for $50,000.

6 Sidney Lucas to Be Tested Today.
White Stockings Pick Winners.
Getaway Day at Columbus.

7 More Insurance Indictments Asked.
First Seawanhaka Cup Race.
Gain in Milwaukee's Population.

8 Police Enjoined from a Raid.
Confession in Goebel Murder Case.

9 Identify Shah's Assailant.
New King of Italy's Proclamation.
Anarchists Sailed by Different Ways
Englishman's Letters to Kruger.
Jews Seek American Homes.
Heavy Storm in England.

13 In the Field of Trade.
Locating the Small Parks.
Chicago Live Stock Show.

Pages.
10 Literature.
11 Commercial.
11 Lake Marine.
12 Editorial.
14 Railroads.
14 Courts.
14 Insurance.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BOSTON	Ultonia	
BROWHEAD	Lucania	
GLASGOW		Carthagenian.
GLASGOW		Laurentian.
HAVRE	La Champagne.	
HALIFAX	Liberian	
LIVERPOOL	Pennland	
LIZARD	Southwark	
LONDON		Mesaba.
MOVILLE		Astoria.
NAPLES	Ems	
NEW YORK	Graf Waldersee.	
NEW YORK	Roland	
NEW YORK	Columbia	
QUEENST'N	Lucania	New England.
SOUTHPTON		Aug. Victoria.
SAN FRAN'CO.	Iowa	American Mars.

CHINESE DEFY ALLIED POWERS.

Dowager Publicly Beheads the Former Minister to Russia for Showing Foreign Sympathy.

ADVISED BY NEW LEADER

Li Hung Chang Openly Threatens That Advance on Pekin Means Death of Hostage Envoys.

REPORTED SAFE ON JULY 30.

Relief Troops Believed to Be Only in Partial State of Preparation for Heavy Work to Be Done.

RISING SPREADS TO SOUTHWARD.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 3.—Li Hung Chang is preparing a proclamation granting virtual amnesty to Boxers on condition that they cease creating disturbances.

LONDON, Aug. 4, 3 a. m.—The imperial ruler of China has taken an insolent but impressive way of displaying contempt for the powers by acting upon the advice of the new General, Li Ping Heng, and executing in public Hsu Ching Cheng, the former Chinese Minister to Russia, and one other statesman, for suggesting pacific measures toward the powers.

To add to the offense the news is said to have come through Li Hung Chang.

Rising Is Spreading.

While the Boxers in Pekin are reported to be fighting among themselves, and ill-prepared to resist the advance of the allies, the uprising in China seems to be gaining strength and spreading to other parts of the kingdom. The officials in Quang Tung Province are reported as arming the members of the notorious Triad society to resist the expected attempt of the French to occupy Hainan.

Many mission stations throughout the province have been looted, and the missionaries forced to flee to Hongkong for safety.

Southern Cheking and northern Fu Chien are reported in revolt.

British Relief About to Start.

The British relief force at Tien Tsin is at last reported ready to advance, and the slow progress of the relief column will probably be accelerated in the next few days.

The foreign forces now at Tien Tsin are reported to be composed as follows: British, 2,300; American, 1,600; Japanese, 12,000; Ruslans, 4,500, besides a few Italians and Austrians.

The tardiness of the relief column is causing great discontent among the Europeans at Tien Tsin, and the Japanese alone are said to be ready for a vigorous campaign.

News from Pekin Ceases.

With the exception of reports received through Chinese sources, there is no recent news of the Ministers at Pekin.

A message from the Japanese legation on July 29 says the garrison has hope to hold out until relieved, but it will be difficult.

The Governor of Shantung reports the Ministers safe on July 30, and that arrangements for their journey to Tien Tsin were being discussed.

Li Makes Open Threat.

Li Hung Chang, on the other hand, is said to have declared that the Ministers are held as hostages and will be put to death should the allied forces advance.

Legations Safe on July 27.

A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai, Aug. 2, says: "A telegram from the Governor of Shan Tung states that the foreign legations in Pekin, were all well on the 27th of July.

"The Boxers and native troops were fighting among themselves, and the Chinese refugees from the capital report that the houses of most of the wealthy residents have been looted by Yuan Lu's and Tung-Fuh-Siang's braves.

Pro-Foreign Chinese Executed.

"Li Hung Chang received today a telegram from Pekin stating that on July 29 Hsu Ching Cheng, ex-Minister to Russia, and another official, were publicly beheaded by order of the Dowager Empress on the advise of Li Ping Heng, for havin recommended that an effort be made to conciliate the powers. The message adds that Prince Ching's only prominent supporters in his peace policy are Yung Lu and Wang Wen-shao, and that their influence is small."

Russians Pass Dardanelles.

A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople on Aug. 2 says: "An irade issued authorizes two troop-laden Russian transports to pass the straits, and although the vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet are now armed as cruisers no objection is raised to their passing the straits.

"The tone of the Turkish press regarding China is entirely changed."

Must Punish Manchu Rulers.

The Times' editorial leader says:

"It is not to be expected that there will be any subsidence of the anti-foreign agitation in such parts of China as are directly under the influence of the court and the reactionary Manchu supporters.

"The news today shows the agitation has become, if anything, more strenuous since the arrival at Pekin of the Manchu General, Li Ping Heng. This ruffian, who is responsible for much of the shedding of foreign and Christian blood, appears to have at once stirred up the Dowager Empress to further activity, for, according to a telegram made public by Li Hung Chang, two members of the Tsung-li-Yamen were beheaded on July 29 for advocating conciliation. The deed was done on the authority of the Empress, advised by Li Ping Heng.

"Their fate is an indication not to be mistaken of the spirit in which the Manchu rulers at Pekin are acting and will continue to act until they have received the stern lesson being prepared for them by the allies."

Advance Is Going On.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Aug. 4, 3:55 a. m.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, dated

Aug. 3, the advancing column of the allies was reported there yesterday to have reached a point thirty-five miles beyond Tien Tsin. Nothing from any other point corroborates this statement. In fact, the Standard goes so far as to say that it fears the real advance apart from preliminary measures has not yet begun.

Fight at Hsiku on July 30.

Tien Tsin dispatches dated July 30 tell of an action which is termed a "reconnoissance between the Japanese and Chinese," two miles beyond the Hsiku Arsenal, in which the Japanese withdrew after suffering thirty casualties.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard, under date of July 27, declares that the Americans and Germans have been ordered to move forward without waiting for the British.

In Desperate Straits at Pekin.

A Chefoo special dated Aug. 1 announces the safety of all the Americans in Pekin and the reception of a letter from Dr. Cheltman dated Pekin, July 20, saying that on the previous day Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, had agreed to a truce provided the Chinese came no nearer, and adding:

"We hope this means relief; but, having defeated the Chinese, we are fearful now of treachery. All are exhausted with constant watching, fighting, and digging trenches.

"The greatest credit is due to Mr. Squiers, Secretary of the United States Legation, whose military experience and energy are invaluable."

Objects to American Society.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News says the Consuls there regret the independent action taken by the American association and the China association, on the ground that it is injudicious. He says: "The settlements being international, petty jealousies must disappear. The China association is of little local influence."

Reformer from America.

The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Express announces the arrival there from San Francisco of Homes Lea, for some time resident agent in the United States of the Society for the Reformation of the Chinese Empire, with £60,000, which "will presumably be utilized in connection with the revolutionary movement against the Empress Dowager, a movement quiescent since 1898 until within the last few weeks."

Nearly all the correspondents confirm the reports of a wholesale massacre of Christians outside Pekin, a correspondent of the Daily News giving the number of killed as between 10,000 and 15,000, all defenseless converts. Imperial troops—so it is stated—did the ghastly work.

NEWS FROM CHINA IN FRANCE.

Minister Delcasse Makes Report of the Pekin Situation to Meeting of Cabinet.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.)

PARIS, Aug. 3.—At a Cabinet meeting today Minister Delcasse informed his colleagues of the safety of the Ministers to China, the arrival of General Frey and troops at Tien Tsin, and the massacres of missionaries at Shan Si.

HOPE FOR SUCCESS OF ALLIES.

German Foreign Officials Say Lack of a Single Leader for All May Be an Obstacle.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—A German Foreign office official said today:

"If the allied forces advance upon Pekin without a chief commander, and if the commanders of the different contingents believe that they can manage in this way, the matter must be left to their discretion, and the powers must be satisfied with it. We hope that during the advance all the troops will agree and attempt to do the best possible. Then success is feasible, even under such unfavorable conditions.

"Germany regrets that unavoidable circumstances render it impossible for her to join the Pekin expedition with a corps of commensurate size, but Germans, without jealously, will applaud the successes achieved by others."

Most of the German papers discuss the matter in a similar strain, regretting that "British incompetence" again retards the advance. Some say that, inasmuch as England is not ready, the others should proceed without her. One or two journals, taking a somewhat different view, say it looks precisely as if the advance without awaiting for German reinforcements were undertaken to settle matters before the Germans are on the scene in greater strength, pointing out that the allied forces at Tien Tsin are no stronger now than they were when it was claimed that they were too weak for an advance.

The debate in the British Parliament regarding the Chinese situation is commented upon here fairly and without passion. The National Zeitung says:

"The program of Great Britain, as Mr. Broderick outlines it, is substantially the same as Germany's so far as is known."

A detachment of six from the Kaiserin's regiment, going to China, are to receive personally from Emperor William photographs of his Majesty and an equal number of stomach protectors.

A proclamation has been issued in all army districts throughout Germany requiring lists to be drawn up of all privates and non-commissioned officers who volunteered for China service from 1883 to 1898.

SAYS MINISTERS ARE HOSTAGES

Viceroy of Nanking Reported as Declaring That on Advance to Pekin They Will Die.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.—Liu-Kun-Yi, Viceroy of Nanking, and Sheng, Administrator of Telegraphs and of Railways and Taotai of Shanghai, have both declared officially that the foreign Ministers are held by the Chinese government as hostages, and that if the allies march to Pekin they will be killed. It is stated that only the Russians and Japanese, 25,000 strong, are starting for Pekin. Another Chinese exodus from Shanghai has commenced. It was caused by disquieting rumors published in the native and some foreign newspapers.

ROCKHILL SAILS FOR CHINA.

Special Commissioner Leaves San Francisco for the Scene of His Duties—Gen. Wilson Also Embarks.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3.—The steamer America Maru sailed this afternoon for the Orient, via Honolulu. There are a number of prominent passengers on board, including General James H. Wilson, who arrived from Cuba last night, and W. W. Rockhill, commissioner from the United States to China.

General Wilson is under orders to report to General Chaffee, and is accompanied by his aids, Lieutenants James H. Reeves and G. H. Turner. Other passengers on the America Maru are Commander N. E. Miles of the Nashville and W. S. Smith and his wife. Mr. Smith is an engineer in the navy.

GLANDERS AT ARMY POST.

Disease Said to Have Made Its Appearance Among Cavalry Mounts at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3.—A local paper will say tomorrow:

"Glanders has broken out among the horses at the Presidio.

"There are about 1,200 horses at the Presidio stables belonging to the various cavalry regiments and awaiting shipment to China on the horse transports Aztec and Strathgyle. The presence of glanders was discovered this morning and eight infected animals shot.

"The commanding officer has received orders to spare no efforts or expense in stamping out the disease before it can become epidemic."

WILL IGNORE THREAT TO SLAY.

Advance on Pekin Will Not Be Stopped Despite Intimations of Massacre.

LI RESORTS TO FINESSE.

Refusal to Permit Communication Virtually Amounts to Declaration of War.

WORD FROM GEN. CHAFFEE.

Washington D. C., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Threats to massacre the Ministers in Pekin if the allied forces move from Tien Tsin toward Pekin have not contributed to the peace of mind of the officials here, although the optimists believe this threat is a bluff on the part of the Chinese government, made for the purpose of delaying the advance on the Chinese capital.

This action will have no effect upon the course of the Washington authorities or those of the European nations, as there will be no halting or delay, but the movement on Pekin will go on exactly as if the threats had not been made, but they may have the effect of accelerating the movements of the international forces. The belief has been general in military and naval circles that the reported advance from Tien Tsin is more in the nature of a reconnoiter than an advance, and this opinion was confirmed in some extent today by a cablegram from Admiral Remey, which referred to the scouting of 800 Japanese toward Peitang. The dispatch from Admiral Remey is as follows:

"TAKU, Aug. 2.—Bureau of Navigation, Washington: Chaffee reports about 800 Japanese scouting toward Peitang. Lost three killed, twenty-five wounded. Enemy in trenches and loop-holed houses.

"REMEY."

Word from Chaffee.

A long dispatch from General Chaffee was received late this afternoon. It was stated tonight that the dispatch was dated at Tien Tsin on the 31st of July. At the time at which it was filed there had been no general forward movement of the allied armies, the only action having been a reconnoisance, presumably that reported by Admiral Remey in the dispatch received by the Navy department, in which the Japanese lost several killed and had a number wounded.

Another phase of the situation which has engrossed the attention of President McKinley and his advisers is the advices from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai to the effect that Earl Li told the French Consul that no message will be delivered to the Ministers because the foreigners are advancing on Pekin. His dispatch is as follows:

"SHANGHAI, Aug. 3.—Secretary of State, Washington: Americans left Chunking yesterday. Li told French Consul today no messages will be delivered Ministers because foreigners advancing on Pekin. Two prominent members of Tsung-li-Yamen beheaded on 27th for urging preservation Ministers by Li-Ping-Heng, now commanding troops Pekin. He ordered Poating massacre.

GOODNOW."

Is Cause for War.

This is a grave breach of diplomacy, and is in itself a cause for war. Coming as it does immediately upon the heels of Secretary Hay's vigorous note in which he demanded that Minister Conger be put in communication with his government, and in which he warned China of the consequences of the failure to do so, it is apparent that the Chinese are willing to go to almost any length to keep the international forces out of Pekin. These extraordinary movements on the part of the Chinese will make the settlement of the tangle more difficult, and even if war is not declared they will materially increase the indemnity which China will have to pay in the end.

Another question which came in for discussion was the sentence in Consul Fowler's dispatch which said that the Tsung-li-Yamen was conferring "as to measures to protect the various Ministers to Tien Tsin for temporary shelter, which conference will soon end." Following is the Consul's dispatch:

"CHEFOO, afternoon, Aug. 2.—Secretary of State, Washington: Just received telegram from Governor of Shan Tung, requesting me to transmit to you the following:

"'Have just received telegram, dated July 30, Tsung-li-Yamen, stating various Ministers, the German Legation, and others (foreigners) all well; not in distress. Provisions were repeatedly sent. Relations most friendly. Now conferring as to proper measures to protect various Ministers to Tien Tsin for temporary shelter, which conference will soon be ended. Yuan, Governor.'

"FOWLER."

America Will Not Consent.

This shows conclusively that the imperial government has not given up the idea of sending the Ministers to Tien Tsin. This government will not consent to any such an arrangement, and if the Ministers are sent there and are massacred en route, which it is feared will be done, the imperial government will be held to the strictest accountability, as it has been told repeatedly by the United States that it will not agree to allow the Chinese to escort Mr. Conger from Pekin until that official is allowed to consult with this government and ascertain his wishes in the matter.

Another Cabinet meeting was held today which lasted nearly all the afternoon and was continued at luncheon, as the Cabinet officers joined the President at the table. The dispatches were discussed at length, but as everything has been done that is possible under the circumstances there is nothing to do but await developments.

Li's Evasive Answer.

Another move was made today in the diplomatic situation by the return of an evasive answer by Li Hung Chang to Secretary Hay's peremptory demand of Aug. 1 to be put in communication with the foreign Ministers at Pekin. Li's answer is not final and leaves the matter open to diplomacy. But Li's actions, as reported by Consul General Goodnow, are unquestionably sinister and will amount to a final rejection of the American proposition if persisted in. Mr. Goodnow's dispatch contains some further information bearing on the question of responsibility for Pekin conditions in the statement that the commander of the Chinese troops, by inference answerable to the Chinese government, ordered the Poating massacre. It is learned here that Li Ping Hong, the commander referred to, is a civil official and well known to all the Chinese officials abroad as one of the most rabid anti-foreign leaders in China. He is a close friend of Prince Tuan, and the association of these two in Pekin affairs, with power enough behind them to cause the ignominious death of two high officials, is regarded here as a bad sign.

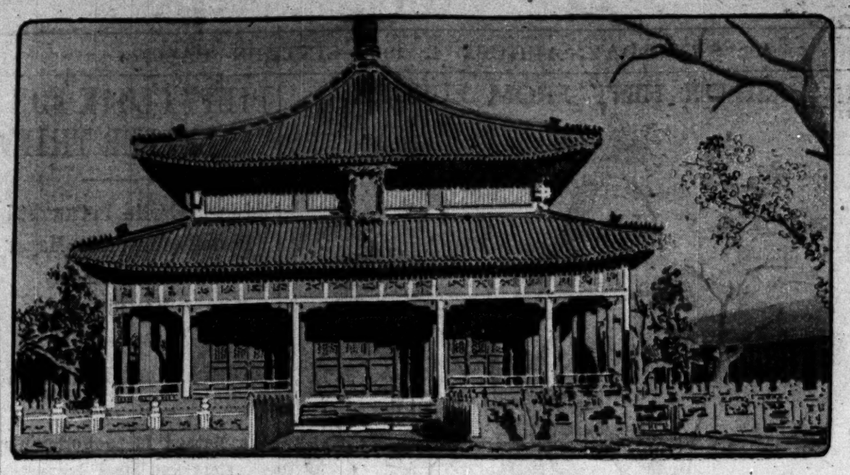
The Navy department today issued an order for the cooperation of its officers abroad with the officers of the army in landing and transporting troops destined for Chinese service. This revives the situation that existed in Cuba when Shafter's army corps was landed largely through the efforts of the navy. It is thought in the department that the navy can lend considerable assistance to General Chaffee's troops, not only in aiding their debarkation but possibly in furnishing them boat transportation if a move is made along the Pei Ho.

Ambassadors Coming to Their Senses.

It appears that some misunderstanding exists as to a St. Petersburg dispatch saying that the Chinese Minister there, and his colleagues in Europe, had cabled the Governor of Shantung demanding that free communication be opened between the Pekin Ministers and their respective governments. This communication was in fact a joint memorial to the throne, concurred in by all Chinese Ministers abroad, including Minister Wu, in Washington. It was forwarded by Minister Yeng Lu at St. Petersburg because the latter is the dean of the Chinese diplomatic service. It was transmitted through the Governor of Shantung to be forwarded to Pekin. This action is considered important, as indicating that the Chinese Ministers abroad have at least reached a unanimous conclusion that the situation is no longer to be trifled with. Their action may be regarded as a final effort on their part to influence the home government, and its outcome is awaited with great interest.

Meanwhile the government of the United States, like the governments of Europe, has not abandoned its efforts to establish communication with its Minister at Pekin by independent means, and the State department has instructed Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, Consul Fowler at Chefoo, and Consul Ragsdale at Tien Tsin to spare no effort nor expense to open up direct communication with Mr. Conger.

HAN LIN YUEN, BURNED BY CHINESE IN ATTEMPT TO REACH FOREIGNERS.



It was one of the most sacred buildings in Pekin, containing invaluable Chinese works, and was called the Hall of the Classics. Its destruction indicates the desperation of the besiegers. It stood near the British Legation compound.

VERIFY FIRST CONGER MESSAGE

State Department Gets Report from Consul Fowler Proving Dispatch Authentic.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—The State department this morning issued the following: "The State department has received a dispatch from Mr. Fowler, Consul at Chefoo, dated at night on Aug. 2, stating that, when he learned from the Shanghai papers that doubts were entertained of the genuineness of the Conger cipher telegram, he wired on the 27th to the Governor of Shantung to send him the original by courier. The Governor at once complied with his request, sending a special postman, who, by traveling night and day for five days, made the journey which in ordinary times would have required twelve days. He delivered to Mr. Fowler the original of the Conger cipher dispatch. It is signed by Mr. Conger and dated July 17. It is precisely the same as the message received at the State department, with several words prefixed, which came in an unintelligible form to the Chinese Legation here. The dispatch, in its complete form, says that the members of the American Legation had been besieged for a month in the British Legation. Mr. Fowler has no doubt of the genuineness of the dispatch."

Some interesting facts connected with the original cipher message have been brought to light by Mr. Fowler's report. It appears that when Minister Wu received the cipher message on July 21 he found that it contained a cipher within a cipher. The Governor of Shantung—Yuan—transmitted with the message a message from the Tsung Li Yamen, which, in turn, transmitted Mr. Conger's message. The latter was in the State department cipher, the former in the Chinese official cipher.

When Mr. Wu, in deciphering the message, reached the end of the Tsung Li Yamen's message of transmittal he was unaware of that fact, and thought that the several groups of figures following were a portion of the Tsung Li Yamen's message. As a matter of fact they were the initial words of Mr. Conger's message, and they were undecipherable by Mr. Wu because they were in the State department cipher. Instead of beginning, "In British Legation," etc., Mr. Conger's message really began: "We have been for a month in the British Legation," etc.

Another fact developed is that the message was signed "E. H. Conger, July 17."

Many persons supposed that, while the message was genuine, it was one written by Mr. Conger long before, and that it had been fraudulently dated by the Chinese officials. Now it appears that the Tsung Li Yamen or Yuan did date it the 18th. It is thought that this date was accurate, and that, while Mr. Conger wrote his dispatch on the 17th and put it in cipher ready for transmission at the first opportunity, the message did not leave Pekin until the following day. These developments have done much to rehabilitate the Chinese officials in the estimation of some officials who have heretofore been skeptical as to their integrity in connection with the transmission of these official messages.

RUSSIA DISLIKED IN CHINA.

Englishman, Recently Arrived from Asia, Speaks of the Czar's Deep Troubles in Manchuria.

Chester McDonald, a cotton goods manufacturer of Birmingham, England, who has just returned from an extended visit to Manchuria, where he went in the interests of his business, was at the Wellington yesterday. He traveled extensively through the country, visiting Mukden, Kastrin, and New Chwang, which he left on June 12.

"Russia has its hands full protecting its interests in Manchuria," he said, "and I have serious doubts as to its ability to send any large force to Pekin, even if it had one in Manchuria, which it has not. It is employing vigorous measures in preventing news as to the real condition of affairs from getting to the outside world, and with reason, for it has a most serious task on its hands in overcoming the opposition which has developed against it.

"Matters were in a most threatening state when I left. There is a widespread and deep-seated feeling of hostility against the Northern Bear on the part of the natives, because of the treatment they have received from the Russian authorities, and they are preparing to inaugurate a conflict which they hope and believe will result in freeing them from the Russian yoke, in which China is alding them."

BISHOP MOORE GOING TO CHINA

Will Sail on Aug. 29 to Reorganize the Methodist Church Work in the Orient.

Bishop David H. Moore of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is on his way to Shanghai, China, to take charge of missionary interests in China, Korea, and Japan, is making a short visit with his son, Professor Eliakim H. Moore, head of the department of mathematics in the University of Chicago. He will sail from San Francisco on Aug. 29. His wife and daughter Marian, who accompany him, will stop at Nagasaki, Japan, until the troubles in China are settled.

"My first and most urgent work in China," said Bishop Moore yesterday, "will be to reorganize the work of the missionaries. At present the 156 missionaries of the church are so scattered that they themselves do not know exactly what is going on. A letter received not long ago from Dr. George Lowery stated that they were besieged in Asbury Church, a brick building with an encircling wall of brick, with a garrison of twenty American and English marines and twenty men missionaries. Nearly 300 people have taken refuge in this inclosure, well supplied with food and water, and the letters assure them that the place is impregnable except to artillery.

"This war is simply a plowing of the field for the gospel. The conservatism of China must give way to the expansive force of modern ideas."

Work Done by German Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the German Society of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon at 50 La Salle street. Reports showed that the society has supported during July twenty-nine families with eighty-one children and thirty-two single persons with an expenditure of $213.

STRIKE ON CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Machinists, Blacksmiths, Laborers, and Other Minor Employes Quit Work Along the Entire Line.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 3.—A strike, which threatens to grow, was declared on the Canadian Pacific railway today. The machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, fitters, laborers, and locomotive painters are out from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast, at Moosejaw, Medicine Hat, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Laggan, Field, and Cranbrook.

At Winnipeg 650 are out, including the men dismissed on Monday. The men declare the dismissals last week an attempt on the part of the Canadian Pacific railway to break up their unions, hence the strike. The men also say they wanted to draw up a new schedule, but the railway refused transportation to the delegation.

There is talk that the strike may become sympathetic and take in the entire service, including engineers and firemen.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 3.—In accordance with orders from Winnipeg, Western headquarters of their union, thirty machinists employed by the Canadian Pacific railway in Vancouver struck today. Machinists are out this afternoon all along the line, and the strike affects the entire railroad system from Port Arthur west, and is caused primarily by the refusal of the company to adopt the union scale of wages, which the company declares it cannot afford to do.

GUARD AGAINST YELLOW FEVER

Mississippi State Board of Health Will Meet Today to Consider What Measures to Take.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 3.—The Executive committee of the Mississippi State Board of Health will meet in Meridian tomorrow to discuss yellow fever at Tampa. It is not likely a State quarantine will be established unless such action is forced by other States quarantining against Mississippi. Secretary Hunter received a telegram from Dr. Souchon of the Louisiana board today, saying he had quarantined against Tampa and asking that Mississippi protect Louisiana against passengers coming through Alabama.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 3.—The Louisiana State Board of Health has established quarantine against Tampa, Fla., on account of yellow fever at that place.

PRICE OF INDIA TEA RAISED.

Advance of Three-Fourths Cent in London Announced and This Means Twice as Great Increase Here.

An advance of three-fourths of a cent in the London prices of India and Ceylon teas, equal to an advance of 1½ cents in America, was announced yesterday. An advance of from 3 to 5 cents in China and Japan teas took place with the first of the new crop receipts, in May last, but since that time, importers say, there has been no material change in prices. The advance in India and Ceylon teas does not affect the trade to any considerable extent in America. Further advances are expected.

W. B. Leeds Weds Mrs. Worthington.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—William Bateman Leeds of New York, chairman of the Tin Plate company, an executive officer of the American Steel company and of the American Steel Hoop company, was quietly married tonight to Mrs. Nannie Stewart Worthington at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stewart, on Euclid avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Leeds left this evening for New York and will later make a long cruise on the yacht Chetolah.

REIGN OF TERROR IN PEKIN

ACCOUNTS OF SITUATION REACHING THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

Disaffected Chinese Officers Who Can Be Depended Upon Describe the Anarchy Prevailing at the Capital—Trouble Long Brewing—Prince Tuan and the Anti-Foreign Element in Full Control When the Narrators Left There.

CHEFOO, July 26, via Shanghai, Aug. 2.—[Copyright, the Associated Press.]—The latest reports from Pekin were brought by disaffected officers of the Chinese army. They are considered reliable. The officers left Pekin on July 15. They say anarchy had reigned in Pekin for weeks and the streets ran blood, the Chinamen fighting among themselves. Jung-Lu, commander in chief of the Chinese forces, and Prince Ching espoused the cause of the foreigners and endeavored, with the part of the army loyal to them, to expel the Boxers. Later, with the majority of the imperial troops, under anti-foreign leaders, Prince Tuan and General Tung-Fuh-Sian were victorious, and Jung-Lu and Prince Ching with their followers were prisoners in their yamens when the bearers of these reports left Pekin.

Prince Tuan in Control.

Prince Tuan and General Tung-Fuh-Sian appear to control the government, according to the officers, and issued edicts, printed in the Gazette, exhorting the Chinese to kill all foreigners and native Christians. One officer says that there are 16,000 troops in Pekin, including Tung's army and 8,000 more at Yung-Tsun. The soldiery hold all the streets within a mile of the legations.

The foreign troops, when the officers left Pekin, had burned and abandoned the Chenmen gate. Their ammunition appeared to be failing and their quick-firing guns had been silenced for some days before July 15, and they were using their rifles only when hard pressed. The officers said that every foreign bullet kills a Chinaman.

The reports state that the American and English troops defeated General Ma in a night battle on July 10.

Message Found on Courier.

The reports from Chinese sources are to the effect that all of the legations' forces were killed. Chinamen caught a messenger who was trying to leave the legations on July 10 with the following message:

"To Any Foreign Commander: Make all haste if you intend to save us. We can hold out but a few days."

Urge Punishing Chinese.

Public opinion and the foreign press at the treaty ports are alarmed at the possibility that the Chinese would prevail upon the powers to consent to the establishment of peace without inflicting punishment befitting the Chinese government's crime. Officials, persons engaged in commercial pursuits, and missionaries of all nationalities are remarkably united. They believe Pekin should be destroyed as an object lesson and that if the dynasty is continued it should be forced to establish the capital at some accessible city, the Americans suggesting Nankin.

This is considered important, as the Chinese always believed that China defeated the powers in 1860 because the capital remained intact. It is also thought that guarantees to prevent excessive armament should be demanded, and that China should be compelled, publicly and definitely, to renounce the fiction that the foreign Ministers are representatives of tributary powers. There is a strong demand for some unusual punishment, like the destruction of the Kings' tombs.

The American and English missionaries advocate a program similar to the foregoing.

Blame Government for Trouble.

All foreigners believe that the Chinese government engineered the outbreaks and is trying to call off its troops after the downfall of Tien Tsin and the receipt of reports that the powers are sending armies to China.

A German Legation telegram saying that the bombardment of the legations ceased on July 17 supports this theory. The foreigners think that the Ministers who suffered should, if rescued, conduct the settlement with the government for the effect it would have on the populace.

Bitter Toward Li Hung Chang.

An intensely bitter feeling prevails against Li Hung Chang. The papers denounce the honor paid him at Hongkong and Shanghai, and call him the most corrupt anti-foreign official in China, and express the belief that he proposes to save China from the penalty of her acts by embroiling the powers.

The destruction of foreign property continues. United States Consul Fowler estimates that the losses of the American missions amount to $1,500,000. The trade losses through the suspension of trade are enormous.

Tell Tales of Tortures.

Chinese bring many stories of horrible outrages upon native Christians, who have been murdered, tortured, or compelled to renounce their religion. Several have been skinned alive. Two French nuns at New Chwang were deliberately burned alive. Dr. Ting, a graduate of the American college, refused to renounce Christianity after receiving 2,000 lashes.

A cable is being laid between Chefoo and Taku. The land line between Chefoo and Shanghai is managed and operated by Chinamen and is inefficient. The line is overcrowded with work and business is in hopeless confusion. Messages over the line are public property. There should be a cable between Chefoo and Shanghai, managed by foreigners, so as to give satisfactory service.

GENERAL HOWARD IN CHICAGO.

He Suggests That "Imperialism" Is the Way Colored Men Are Treated in the South.

"The Democrats are exercised over the brown man in the Philippines, but they do not seem to be greatly concerned as to the welfare of the black man in the South," said General Oliver O. Howard last night. General Howard is at the Grand Pacific Hotel on his way to Lincoln, Neb., where he speaks before the Epworth Chautauqua next Tuesday.

"Those who voted to disfranchise the negroes in North Carolina," he continued, "are all Democrats, and if that does not smack of imperialism I should like to know what the word means. It is the same in Mississippi and some other parts of the South."

Regarding the Chinese situation he said: "The cause of the administration has been all that every American could desire. It has been most signally able, progressive, yet conservative, and has been a triumph for American diplomacy. We are in the lead and the other powers are willing to follow."

ARRANGES TO MEET SUMNER.

General MacArthur Will Hurry Men from That Transport to Taku with All Haste.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—The Adjutant General received a cable message from General MacArthur at Manila this morning, saying that he had arranged for the transport Indiana to meet the transport Sumner at Nagasaki and take the men and supplies from the Sumner at once to Taku.

The Sumner left San Francisco on the 17th ult., with General Barry and part of the Fifteenth Infantry. General Barry is ordered to report to General Chaffee for temporary service with the troops in China.

The Sumner is due at Nagasaki in about two weeks. There will be no delay in the dispatch to China of the troops on this vessel, but they hardly will be available for active operations much before the end of the month.

BRITISH FLEE AT CHUNG KING.

Leave Town in Upper Yang-tse Region on Instructions from Home.

TAKEN AS BAD OMEN.

Belief in London That It Indicates Long War Is Expected by England.

IS NEW POINT OF ALARM.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Aug. 4, 4:30 a. m.—England is convinced that a general war in China is inevitable, and she is making extensive preparations for it.

The latest news removes the last hope for an early restoration of peace, even should Pekin be captured by the allied army.

Simultaneously come from different points in China these revelations:

1. Official confirmation of the reports that the Ministers in Pekin are held as hostages.

2. An official announcement that no message will be delivered to any of them because the allies are marching on the capital, which sounds like a defiant declaration of war in answer to the American ultimatum.

3. A report that they will be killed if the international troops press on.

4. Last and most significant of all, cabled messages to London and Washington that the foreigners have fled from Chungking.

News Through Good Source.

William Pritchard Morgan, M. P., has extensive business interests in China, and his agents scattered throughout the empire keep him fully informed of everything going on. He has on previous occasions given accurate information upon Chinese affairs in advance, and the accuracy of his news has been fully attested later. He gives assurance that the Ministers in Pekin were safe at a time when every European government was in despair, being convinced that the stories of massacre were true.

Mr. Morgan has this message, just received from Edward Bush, his agent at Chungking, which supplements the dispatch of Consul Fowler to the government at Washington:

"The (British) Consul (M. F. A. Fraser) and the Europeans have left Chungking in obedience to instructions from the (British) Foreign office in consequence of the advance on Pekin."

Chungking an Important Town.

Chungking is 1,250 miles from the sea, in the remotely interior province of Szechuen, in the far upper Yang-tse region. It is an important town of 100,000 inhabitants, which has long had a large foreign trade, and where foreigners have heretofore lived in quietness and peace.

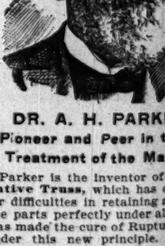
The fact that they have had to fly now—even the British Consul General with them—proves that the anti-foreign fever pervades the whole vast empire of China, and that its 400,000,000 of people are arrayed to give battle to the rest of the world.

MAY CUT GRAND HAVEN RATES.

Barry Line Looking Out for More Michigan Business and Goodrich Line Managers Will Retaliate.

There is a strong probability that the rate war over the Muskegon business between the Goodrich and Barry steamer lines will be extended to Grand Haven. Miles Barry has had the matter under consideration for some time, and Goodrich line officials declare they will cut rates if the Barrys run boats to Grand Haven.

RUPTURE CURED EASILY AND SIMPLY BY



DR. A. H. PARKER,

The Pioneer and Peer in the Skilful Treatment of the Malady.

Dr. Parker is the inventor of the famous **Retentive Truss,** which has overcome all former difficulties in retaining and supporting the parts perfectly under all conditions, and has made the cure of Rupture a certainty under this new principle. Dr. Parker **guarantees his Retentive Truss** to positively retain the worst cases of Rupture, and backs his claim with a standing offer of $100.00 forfeit. The best authorities on Rupture in the world have publicly recognized Dr. Parker's invention as the only rational method of curing Rupture. See the report of Dr. J. J. Woodward, compiler of the Medical History of the War, Geo. A. Otis, compiler of the Surgical History of the War, and five prominent surgeons, forming a Board of Examiners. Hence, today, each and every soldier ruptured in the line of duty, by making application for the **Retentive Truss,** is furnished free of charge by the government. Two crowned heads of Europe, through their private surgeons, found perfect relief through Dr. Parker's advice and inventions. Dr. Parker has treated Rupture in this city for over thirty years, and is now in the same location he has occupied for over 27 years, where he is at the head of the largest manufactory of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, etc., and as he sank to the ground he pinioned, and while one rob watch another stood guard a away with a drawn revolver to kill him if he made an ou continued to struggle and was about the head with a blunt in rendered half unconscious. A of the highwaymen he crawled and knees to the house of Rogers, 2123 Washington bou his wounds were dressed. H gash behind his right ear as e assault.

Among others who claim to consulted in the vicinity are: 1903 Washington boulevard, w at Fortieth avenue and West he was set upon by four men. manded his money, but he and escaped after a chase of

F. J. Kelly, 2171 West Adam

Dr. Parker's Guarantee.

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DR. A. H. PARKER, President.

COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO.

58 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Opposite the Entrance to Masonic Temple.

LIST OF AMERICANS WHO FELL AT BATTLE OF TIEN TSIN.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—The following casualties in the Ninth United States Infantry at Tien Tsin, China, on July 13 last are reported by General MacArthur. The letters "N. R." mean nearest relative:

KILLED.

LISCUM, COLONEL EMERSON H.

COMPANY A.

BUCKLEY, GEORGE H.; enlisted Rochester, N. Y.; n. r., P. Buckley, Fairport, N. Y.

FOSTER, JOHN A.; enlisted at Madison Barracks, New York; n. r. not stated.

COMPANY B.

M'PARTLAND, JOHN; enlisted Worcester, Mass.; n. r., Felix McPartland, County Leitrim, Ireland.

SLATER, CORPORAL RICHARD J.; enlisted Madison Barracks, N. Y.; n. r. not stated.

SVENSON, GOTHFRIED; enlisted Worcester, Mass.; n. r., E. L. Johnson, Worcester, Mass.

COMPANY C.

GOLDEN, ROBERT B.; enlisted Philadelphia, Pa.; n. r., Miss Lissie Golden, Ogden, Utah.

GONYEA, BARNEY; enlisted Boston, Mass.; n. r., Kate Gonyea, Worcester, Mass.

COMPANY D.

PORTER, JOHN H.; enlisted Des Moines, Ia.; n. r., Mary E. Porter, Swan, Ia.

COMPANY F.

DREHR, JOHN J.; enlisted Madison Barracks, N. Y.; n. r. not stated.

OLSEN, OSCAR G.; enlisted Indianapolis, Ind.; n. r., Christ Engleman, Huntington, Ind.

TAYLOR, JAMES B.; enlisted Mobile, Ala.; n. r., Mrs. S. J. Taylor, Sistunk, Ala.

SCHWERTFEGER, CASPAR; enlisted Utica, N. Y.; n. r., Maggie Schwertfeger, 22 Walnut street, Utica, N. Y.

SKOGSBERG, AXEL; enlisted Worcester, Mass.; n. r., Anders Skogsberg, Dalskans, Sweden.

COMPANY G.

JAMISON CLYDE J.; enlisted Philadelphia, Pa.; n. r., father, name not given, Beach Haven, Pa.

RIEFFENNACHT, FRED E.; enlisted Madison Barracks, New York; n. r., Barbara E. Cook, Lowville, N. Y.

ROGERS, DEWEY; enlisted Portland, Ore.; n. r., Mrs. Helen D. Rogers, Prospect Hill, Tacoma, Wash.

SMITH, JOHN P.; reinlisted San Carlos, A. T.; n. r., Mrs. Conrad Smith, Raritan, N. J.

WOUNDED.

Bookmiller, Edwin V., Captain.
Lang, Frank R., Second Lieutenant.
Lawton, Louis R., First Lieutenant.
Noyes, Charles R., Captain.
Regan, James, Major.

COMPANY A.

Dimond, John J., enlisted Fall River, Mass. N. R.—W. H. Dimond, Globevillage, Fall River, Mass.
Dunphy, Martin, enlisted Waterbury, Conn.—N. R.—Mr. Dunphy, 27 South Wilson street, Waterbury, Conn.
Murphy, George F., enlisted Madison Barracks, N. Y. N. R.—Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy, South Adams, Mass.
Peruzzy, Arnold, corporal; enlisted Madison Barracks, New York; n. r. not given.
Seymour, John, enlisted Fall River, Mass. N. R.—Henry J. Seymour, Fall River, Mass.

COMPANY B.

Crawford, Robert, enlisted Wallbury, Conn. N. R.—B. Crawford, Beacons Fall, Conn.
Conroy, Michael, corporal, enlisted Pittsburg Pa. N. R.—Not given.
Cox, Patrick, enlisted Madison Barracks, N. Y. N. R.—Not given.
McBride, Clarence J., enlisted New York City. N. R.—Not given.
Gallant, John, corporal, enlisted Providence, R. I. N. R.—Not given.
Ruggles, Arthur W., enlisted Boston, Mass. N. R.—Charles Ruggles, Lynn, Mass.
Rowley, William S., enlisted Rochester, N. Y. N. R.—W. W. Rowley, 17 Hickory street, Rochester, N. Y.
Stillings, Henry E., enlisted Boston, Mass. N. R.—B. Stillings, Boston, Mass.
Van Leer, Harry, enlisted Madison Barracks, N. Y. N. R.—Not given.
Southworth, Frank W., enlisted Denver, Colo. N. R.—Not given.

COMPANY C.

Burton, James R, corporal, enlisted Madison Barracks, N. Y. N. R.—Not given.
Closson, John D., enlisted Canton, O. N. R.—Not given.
Dory, Joseph A., sergeant, enlisted Madison Barracks, N. Y. N. R.—Not given.
Ellis, Harry K., musician, enlisted Cincinnati, O. N. R.—C. P. Ellis, Manchester, O.
Jumper, Ulysses S., enlisted Denver, Colo. N. R.—P. M. Jumper, Hubbell, Neb.
O'Neill, James J., enlisted Fort Ontario, N. Y. N. R.—No name given, 140 Bridge street, Oswego, N. Y.
Perry, Romeo T., sergeant, enlisted Fort Ontario, N. Y. N. R.—Not given.
Scharer, Henry J., enlisted Madison Barracks, N. Y. N. R.—Soldiers' residence, 123 Seward street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Savage, Peter, corporal, enlisted Madison Barracks, N. Y. N. R.—Not given.
Von Shlick, Robert H., enlisted San Francisco, Cal. N. R.—Not given.
Walker, Adelbert, sergeant, enlisted Madison Barracks, N. Y. N. R.—Not given.
Whipps, Samuel F., corporal, enlisted Manila, P. I. N. R.—Not given.
Webb, Richard W., corporal, enlisted Madison Barracks, N. Y. N. R.—Not given.

COMPANY D.

Bailey, George, first sergeant, enlisted Madison Barracks, N. Y. N. R.—Not given.
Christenberry, Silas A., corporal, enlisted Washington Barracks, D. C. N. R.—Not given.
Gorman, Edward, sergeant, enlisted Madison Barracks, N. Y. N. R.—Not given.
Jackson, Sherman E., corporal, enlisted Denver, Colo. N. R.—Susie Hole, East Peru, Ia

BOLD WORK BY HOUSEBREAKERS.

F. B. Watson's Home Entered By Burglars Who Get Property Worth $6,000.

INMATES NOT AWAKENED

Emil Feldman and Wife Chloroformed and Robbed of Money and Jewels.

CRIMINAL NEWS OF CITY.

Burglars entered the home of Frank B. Watson, secretary of the Sansom Commission company, with offices in the Exchange Building at the Stock-Yards, yesterday and carried away valuables amounting to over $6,500; but $6,350 of the plunder secured was in unnegotiable paper, and the small fortune which the intruders thought to have had within their grasp soon melted away. Payment has been stopped upon the documents, and while worth their face value to Mr. Watson they are worthless to the burglars. The list of stolen articles includes:

Certificate of stock, valued at par, for $6,000, in the Sansom Commission company.

Two personal notes, one for $300, the other for $50, each made in favor of Mr. Watson.

Jewel box, belonging to Mrs. Watson, containing many valuable keepsakes and heirlooms, two diamond rings, an emerald ring, and a watch.

Silver toilet box, belonging to Mr. Watson, containing various small pieces of jewelry.

The burglary occurred at the new home of the Watsons at 191 Oakwood boulevard to which they had moved only last Saturday. Gaining entrance, it is supposed, by means of skeleton keys, the thieves rummaged about the rooms without awakening the family and undisturbed by outsiders.

Sleep on Undisturbed.

The stock certificates and notes Mr. Watson had left in his coat and vest, which he hung over a chair, and the burglars, probably examining them hastily and supposing they had found a miniature gold mine, carried off clothes and all. The jewel box and toilet case were on a chiffonier within three feet of where Mr. and Mrs. Watson were sleeping, but the work was conducted with such skill that they were not disturbed from their slumbers.

The robbery was not discovered until yesterday morning, when Mr. Watson, awaking, looked for his coat and vest and found them missing. He reported the matter to the Fiftieth Street Police Station in the morning, and officers were immediately placed to work, but no clews were found to the intruders.

"The burglary was an excessively bold piece of work," said Mr. Watson last night. "Directly outside the window an electric light burns all night, while until 5 o'clock in the morning our hall light runs at full blast, but it seems as if the darkness only aided the burglars in their work. It must have happened early in the morning, because if there had been any one on the boulevard they could not help but have seen their shadows in the house. They didn't get any large amount of negotiable valuables, but they succeeded in taking papers which are of great value to me if to no one else."

A reward has been offered for the return of the property.

Chloroformed by Thieves.

Emil Feldman, a clerk in the City Clerk's office in the City Hall, and his wife, Mrs. E. Feldman, were chloroformed by burglars, who entered their apartments in flat 4 of the Shenandoah Apartment building, 97 Oakwood avenue, early yesterday morning. When they revived, four hours after the burglary was committed, they were at loss for the time being to understand what had happened. Looking about, however, they soon realized that burglars had visited the place, and, after taking an inventory, they discovered that jewelry valued at $400 and $125 in money had been stolen. Later in the day Feldman visited Captain Colleran's office and reported the matter.

The burglars had gained entrance to the flat, which is on the second floor, by climbing a fire escape in the rear of the building, and then forcing an entrance to the hall by prying open a window leading into a hallway connecting with the apartments occupied by Mr. Feldman and his wife. In securing entrance to the flat against the burglar used a skeleton key, and in some manner removed a chair, which was holding a key stationary from the inside. From the appearances of the flat the burglars visited every room in it before going to the bed chamber.

"I am positive that we were chloroformed by the burglars," said Mr. Feldman. "When I awoke this morning there was a strong odor in the room, and I was confused from the effects of a drug, which I am positively was administered. In my opinion the burglary was committed some time between 1 and 2 o'clock, as shortly before that hour I was awake."

Besides $125 in money the burglars secured several diamond rings, a diamond stud belonging to Mr. Feldman, Mrs. Feldman's watch, and earrings and other jewelry.

Think He Is an Old-Timer.

In the arrest of William Ireton, the burglar who, with a companion, was caught in the wholesale grocery house of Elisha A. Robinson, 210 and 212 West Randolph street, on Thursday, Captain Shippy and his officers at the Desplaines Street Station think they have an old time thief in Ireton, who is being held at the station without bail, is well dressed and 25 years old. He refuses to talk about himself, but Captain Shippy believes he has been in the penitentiary several times.

POLICE ARE INCREDULOUS.

Do Not Believe E. J. Clayton, Who Says He Was Assaulted and Robbed by Two Men.

Edward J. Clayton, 2127 Washington boulevard, reported at the Central Station on July 30 that while crossing a prairie, between Forty-first and Forty-second avenues, and Madison street and Washington boulevard, he had been overpowered by two unknown men and robbed of $75 and a gold watch and chain.

Mr. Clayton is an advertising agent for Butler Bros., 212 Monroe street, and is the leader of the choir of the Simpson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Englewood, and was formerly tenor in the Plymouth Congregational Church choir.

The officers of the West Lake Street Police Station were notified, and, after an investigation lasting two days, discontinued work on the case, and asserted that in their opinion no robbery had taken place.

Several conflicting stories related to them by Mr. Clayton as to his whereabouts, and the amount of money in his possession, on the evening in question are alleged by the police to be the cause of their incredulity.

Mr. Clayton, while admitting the statements, avers that the injuries inflicted by the robbers were the cause of his incoherent and rambling remarks.

Clayton says he was struck from behind, and as he sank to the ground his arms were pinioned, and while one robber took his watch another stood guard a short distance away with a drawn revolver, threatening to kill him if he made an outcry. He still continued to struggle and was badly beaten about the head with a blunt instrument and rendered half unconscious. After the flight of the highwaymen he crawled on his hands and knees to the house of a friend, C. Rogers, 2123 Washington boulevard, where his wounds were dressed. He exhibited a gash behind his right ear as evidence of the assault.

Among others who claim to have been assaulted in the vicinity are: W. A. Keelin, 1963 Washington boulevard, who claims that at Fortieth avenue and West Adams street he was set upon by four men. The men demanded his money, but he started to run and escaped after a chase of some length.

F. J. Kelly, 2171 West Adams street, was at Forty-first and West Adams street, when he was set upon by two men, who demanded his money, but he also ran away and escaped them.

When Lieutenant Thomas Howard was coming out of the Desplaines Street Police Station yesterday afternoon he saw a man dodge into a saloon near by. Calling Detectives Weiss and Mahoney, the Lieutenant followed the man into the saloon. As the officers entered they saw him running out of a rear door. He was arrested. He gave his name as Joseph Gregg and said his home was in Buffalo. He was identified as a man who, with J. Kuhn and Harry Johnson, held up and robbed Charles Toney, who has a laundry at 217 Jackson boulevard. Kuhn and Johnson were arrested early yesterday morning in a house in the rear of 96 South Halsted street. The men would not submit to arrest until Officer Timothy Daly had threatened to fire a shot through the door. In the room Lieutenant Howard found ten pairs of shoes and a large amount of cigars. All of this property, it is thought, has been stolen by the men. All three of the men have been in the penitentiary, the police say.

ASSAILANT'S VICTIM MAY DIE.

Frank O'Malley, Sentenced for Assault, Will Then Have to Face a More Serious Charge.

Frank O'Malley was sent to the bridewell yesterday on an $85 fine for assault. He will have a more serious charge placed against him if the injuries of Mrs. Josie Lewis of 54 Forty-third street prove fatal. She is suffering from several broken ribs, a fractured hip, and serious internal injuries, which, it is charged, she received at the hands of O'Malley.

On Sunday night, while Mrs. Lewis was entertaining some friends, O'Malley, it is asserted, attempted to force himself upon the company. He was ejected from the house, and it is alleged that in trying to force an entrance through the rear door his assault upon Mrs. Lewis occurred. One of O'Malley's blows, it is alleged, struck her and knocked her from the second-story porch to the ground, twelve feet below.

When the police went to arrest O'Malley he was found hiding under a bed. At first he denied all knowledge of the affair, but later, when positively identified by Mrs. Lewis as her assailant, admitted having been on her porch at the time. He then claimed that the woman's injuries were due to an accident, and not to any assault by him. Justice Jandus regarded O'Malley as guilty, and imposed the fine.

FARMER FOSTER LOSES CASH.

Believes He Was Drugged and Robbed by a Man Whose Partner He Was to Become.

Thomas Foster, a farmer from Denham, Ind., came to Chicago last week with $350 which he wished to invest in some lucrative business. On Wednesday he reported the loss of his capital to Acting Lieutenant Muldoon of the West Lake Street Police Station, and as a result Hugh McGuirk is booked at that station, charged with larceny. In answer to an advertisement Foster called on McGuirk, who is the proprietor of a lunch stand at 1899 West Madison street. An offer to dispose of a half interest for a small sum of money met with a ready acquiescence from Foster, but before the papers were drawn up the future partners adjourned to a near-by saloon to seal the bargain. Mr. Foster believes that some drug was placed in the liquor purchased by McGuirk. When he had recovered his senses his money was missing. Officers O'Brien and Smith arrested McGuirk yesterday at the corner of Oakley avenue and Madison street.

MRS. CORA GARDINER MISSING.

Starts to Look for Her Son Early in the Day—Not Heard From Since.

Mrs. Cora A. Gardiner of Easton, Ok., who is visiting at the home of her father, J. F. Goff, at 5552 Lexington avenue, left the house at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in search of her 11-year-old son, who had wandered away, and has since been missing. The Hyde Park police were notified of her disappearance and are making a search for the missing woman.

Mrs. Gardiner has not been in good health for some time and today complained of a severe headache. Her father, who is employed at the University Press at Sixty-third and Madison avenue, thinks that she became unduly excited at the absence of her son and is wandering aimlessly about in search of him. Mrs. Gardiner is 30 years old, tall, with dark hair. She wore a red skirt and jacket trimmed with white braid, a white waist, and straw hat.

HELD FOR FALSE PRETENSES.

Thomas J. Keefe and Stephen O'Keefe Remanded on Charge of Fradulently Soliciting Charity Subscriptions.

Thomas J. Keefe and Stephen O'Keefe were held yesterday by Justice Hall under $300 bonds on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses by soliciting subscriptions for the widow and six children of James Logan, alleged to have been killed in the Coliseum disaster last year.

UNIQUE BLANK FOR REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

The _____

REPUBLICAN CLUB of _____ Illinois.

WE, the undersigned, hereby become members of the _____ Republican Club of _____ Illinois, and we agree to use every honest effort to secure the success of the Republican ticket.

Bentley, Warner & Co., 33 to Wabash Av., Chicago.

NAME | POST OFFICE.

Departures from long established systems are being introduced and becoming features of the present political campaign. Republican committees are strong on new ideas. As shown here some Republican genius became inspired with the thought that it would be a good thing to illustrate the petitions or club roster blanks with the pictures of the national and State candidates. Then he made a proposition to the managers at State headquarters. It was accepted and put to practical use. The blanks sent out are prepared in the form here shown. The heading carries a picture of Richard Yates, Republican nominee for Governor, in the center, between McKinley and Roosevelt. Down the right side of the sheet in the order in which they were nominated by the convention, are the Republican candidates for Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, and three university trustees.

BRING WEST TO EVANSTON

YOUNG MEN GIVE COWBOY DISPLAY IN CLASSIC SUBURB.

Five Sons of Prominent Families Exhibit Arts Learned While Roughing It on the Plains—Shooting, Lassoing, Yelling, and Cooking of Peculiar Style Startle Residents—Walker, Armstrong, Nafis, Johnson, and Clatworthy the Celebrants.

With a yearning for the life they had once enjoyed, five young men of Evanston met last evening along the university town's north shore and indulged in the pastimes of the West. During their exhibition of the fine arts of the plains—shooting, lariat-throwing, riding, yelling, and, by no means least, cooking—they attracted an interested though startled group of spectators.

Fred Clatworthy, son of a Baptist clergyman of the university city; Royce Armstrong, Edwin Walker, Walter Johnson, and Louis Nafis, all young men of 24 to 27 years, composed the party. Each has spent at least two years in the wildest of the Southwestern country, and for six months they had wandered together through the Grand Cañon, photographing, shooting, and roughing it. One by one they have drifted back to Evanston again, and with the recent arrival of young Clatworthy determined to have a celebration of their Western adventures which should be memorable in Evanston's annals.

Enjoy Wild West Celebration.

They arranged a performance to consist of a display of all the things they had learned on the plains, and a competition in these, with the loser condemned to cook the supper as penalty. They gathered on the shore near the Grosse Point life-saving station about 7 o'clock, bearing arms and provisions. A revolver contest was immediately inaugurated.

It was the continued shooting that first brought terror to the shore residents. The young men were equipped with 44-caliber Colt weapons and an apparently endless supply of ammunition, with which they kept up practice until darkness hid the target. Then they began lasso work, and with wild whoops and other Indian characteristics tore up and down the sands, being caught with and dodging each other's ropes.

Make a Potpourri Stew.

When the celebration was concluded it was found that one man was unable to put enough elements into the deep frying pan to concoct properly a "staked plain stew" such as they had set their hearts on, so nearly everything, edible or otherwise, that had been brought was dumped in at once, with an abundant supply of the hottest chili to disguise the taste. By that time the bluff above the camp was crowded with curious Evanstonians, who fled precipitately when the odor of the stew arose to them. The young pseudo Westerners, however, seemed to find the concoction savory and devoured it eagerly, with big flapjacks, cooked in another frying pan, as an entrée or side dish.

In their wanderings about the West the five had collected a large number of thrilling stories of what they allege to be personal adventures, and at the feast last night they sat on bearskins which they say they captured in the Grand Cañon and spun remarkable yarns relating to their prowess. Their tales of Western freedom have already set the minds of half the boys of the town to dreaming of the plains, and Evanstonians expect soon to find their youngsters copying last night's demonstration with all the detail their resources will permit.

CARTS OFF A CASH REGISTER.

Man Loads Money Receptacle of North Side Restaurant Into Wagon and Drives Away.

A man driving a one-horse wagon stopped at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in front of the restaurant at 178 North Clark street, which is owned by Mrs. Annie McCance and her sister, entered the place, stole a heavy cash register containing $37, loaded it into his vehicle, and escaped.

When the thief walked into the place the cashier happened to be in the kitchen and no patrons were in the restaurant. The burglar attracted no attention in taking the register, and it was not until some minutes later that Mrs. McCance discovered her loss.

She was surprised to think a burglar would have the temerity to do such a thing in daylight and when many were passing in the street. Mrs. McCance went to the Chicago Avenue Station and reported the affair.

LONDON OLD BOYS READY TO GO.

Association Holds Last Meeting Preparatory to Its Excursion to Canada.

The London Old Boys' association of Chicago held its last annual meeting at the Great Northern Hotel last evening preparatory to starting on the annual excursion to the reunion at London, Canada, tomorrow evening. Over 1,000 Chicagoans will accompany the party on the trip. The excursionists were furnished with the bronze badge and the white fedora hats which will be worn. The First Regiment Band will accompany the party.

MERIT BOARD IN BLIND PIG CASE.

Charges Against Inspector Hunt and Others Laid Before Commission.

BODY CONSENTS TO ACT.

Civil Service Officials Will Take Up Hyde Park Scandal on Wednesday.

BUY ONE BOTTLE OF BEER.

Charges against Hyde Park police officers, affected by the anti-blind pig crusade, will be heard next Wednesday afternoon by the Civil Service commission. Inspector Nicholas Hunt of the second division, Captain James Madden, Lieutenant William P. Clancy, Patrolman John H. Purcell, and possibly others will be called upon to tell what they have done to aid or restrict the work of the Hyde Park Protective association in its ten years' war.

Secretary Arthur B. Farwell of the association and Attorney Edwin Burritt Smith, engaged to prosecute the officers, visited the Civil Service Commissioners yesterday and were in consultation with them nearly an hour. After they had left the commission's room they would not say whether they had abandoned the idea of a criminal prosecution, but it is believed that will be resorted to only in case the results of the hearing before the commission are unsatisfactory.

Secretary Farwell said:

"At the trial of ex-Lieutenant S. C. Rank, who was convicted in the Criminal Court on Jan. 5, 1898, of extortion from 'blind pig' owners, Inspector Hunt went on the witness stand and did his best to bring about an acquittal. Rank's attorneys secured a retrial from the Appellate Court on a technicality and there was no further prosecution."

Charges in Writing.

The charges against Hunt and his subordinates will be filed in writing. Negligence and malfeasance in office probably will be the allegations. President Lindblom asked that the charges be made in writing and that they be specific and to this the association's representative agreed.

Prohibition workers contend that Inspector Hunt, having been twenty-eight years in the Hyde Park district, should and does know every foot of ground in the territory and should keep informed of what is going on everywhere outside of private residences. In spite of this alleged knowledge there has not been a time in the history of the long fight that the prohibition district has been entirely rid of the institutions known as "blind pigs." City officials will not discuss Hunt's possible transferrence.

Urged by the charges of the Protective association and spurred on by Acting Mayor Walker's explicit orders the officers of the district are now beating the bushes in search of the liquor sellers.

Report by Lieutenant Gallagher.

A report was made to Chief Kipley yesterday by Lieutenant Gallagher, who succeded Lieutenant Clancey, removed, at the Fiftieth Street Station. Gallagher began work on Wednesday and has a week in which to suppress liquor selling in the twelve square miles of prohibition territory.

Lieutenant Gallagher and the officers under him, disguised as street car conductors, plumbers, stonemasons, and laborers, so it is said, are making strenuous efforts to locate sellers of liquor. According to Inspector Hunt it is impossible to find for sale in the district a drop of the fluid that inebriates. "For love or money," he said, yesterday, "an intoxicating drink cannot be had. My officers are working faithfully, as heretofore, to locate the 'blind pigs.'"

Lieutenant Gallagher's report states that he detailed eight detectives to search for "blind pigs" throughout the district, and the result of their work was the purchase of one bottle of beer at the place of Mrs. Max Goldschmidt, 372 Forty-second street.

Could Find No Evidence.

In regard to the work of the policemen the report says:

They could get no evidence. They also visited tradesmen having malt liquor licenses and endeavored to buy less than a gallon of beer. In every place the request was refused, although a dozen of bottles was proffered in several instances.

These officers used every means in their power, gaining the confidence of people who loiter around the locality and taking them inside the stores, but all to no effect. From the reports I have received from the officers detailed on these cases I am now prepared to state without fear of contradiction that there is not now a "blind pig" running in this precinct.

When Captain Madden assumed charge of the station yesterday he confirmed the Lieutenant's statement that every suspected place had closed. "It may only be temporary," he said, "but we are ready for them any time they try to open again."

Two Cases in Court.

Two more "blind pig" cases were before Justice Quinn at the Hyde Park police court. The defendants are among those arrested after Captain Madden offered a month's salary to any one who would discover a "blind pig." Mrs. Max Goldschmidt, 372 Forty-second street, took a change of venue to Justice Porter, where a continuance for ten days was granted. W. D. Weston, 313 West Sixty-third street, was examined and his case continued by his request until Aug. 10.

READY FOR THE IRON BRIGADE.

Arrangements for Entertaining the Organization at Grand Army Encampment Complete.

Arrangements for the entertainment of the Iron Brigade in Chicago during the Grand Army encampment have been completed. It is expected that President McKinley will attend the brigade's banquet at the Chicago Athletic association clubhouse on Monday, Aug. 27, and that he will respond to the toast, "Our Country." Other speakers expected are Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan, Governor Edward Scofield of Wisconsin, Governor J. A. Mount of Indiana, Commander-in-Chief Shaw, Controller Charles G. Dawes, General Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin, and James Whitcomb Riley. The reunion of the brigade will be held in Memorial Hall the same evening.

STRANGERS MEET CHICAGO CONFIDENCE MEN.

Sedin Phillips, the Deputy Sheriff of Alden County, Mich., came to town with a friend whom he brought to see the Stock-Yards. They went down on South Water street, where the Michigan apples go, to look for the Yards and could not find them. Daniel McGuire, Thomas Coleman, and Peter Olson, who are men of leisure and obliging disposition, saw that the Deputy Sheriff wore his Van Dyke beard under his chin and carried a carpet-bag and a brown umbrella. They said to each other: "Here are two come-ons. We will show them the explosion on the lake front."

So they went up to the Deputy Sheriff of Alden County, Mich., and his friend and said:

"Brothers, have you lost anything?"

The Deputy Sheriff said they had; they had lost the Stock-Yards. The obliging men said it was a happy coincidence; they were going to the Stock-Yards; they would take the Deputy Sheriff and his friend. But first they were going to stop and see the explosion on the lake front, where 200 lives had been lost. The Deputy Sheriff said that they could not miss that, and he pushed his Van Dyke beard out in the direction of the lake front and was following it when a South Water street commission merchant saw the expedition start and he asked the Deputy Sheriff's friend:

"Have you any interest in that man?"

"He is my wife's second cousin," answered the friend.

"Is it far back to your home? Do you want to walk? If you don't you had better get him away. They are confidence men."

The friend shouted to the Deputy Sheriff, who was moving off with Daniel McGufre on one arm, Thomas Coleman on the other, and Peter Olson in the rear.

"Well, I guess it's all off," said McGuire, "and we had better start something doing now if we are to get anything."

So he proceeded to open the Deputy Sheriff's waistcoat to find where he carried his money. Policemen Halpin and Laisl saw the deputy's umbrella waving in the air and they gathered in all five men. Justice Prindiville heard the story yesterday.

Dr. J. H. Hanson of New Lisbon, Wis., is waiting at Hunt's Hotel until his wife sends him money enough to buy a railroad ticket home. His money, his watch, and a pocket dictionary were taken from him Wednesday night by three men, who wore the uniforms of policemen, and who were aided in their robbery by a horse and a milk wagon. Dr. Hanson doesn't care for the return of the pocket dictionary, but he would highly appreciate the recovery of his watch. He was told by the men who took his property to go to the City Hall and get it, but he isn't going.

"I arrived in the city last Wednesday night," said Dr. Hanson. "It is the great metropolis of the Northwest, they say, and I guess it is. I came from Milwaukee on the whaleback, Christopher Columbus, and on the way down became acquainted with a gentleman who said his home was in Appleton, Wis. He was a nice man, and could talk Swedish. He knew all about Sweden and Norway, and I enjoyed his company. When we got off the boat we started to walk away from the dock, but three policemen stopped us. They grabbed us and put us in a closed wagon that looked like a milk wagon and drove away.

"I asked what it all meant, and was told that we were fugitives from justice and were being taken to jail. One of the policemen searched my friend and myself, and, after taking away our money and watches, told us we could get them back by calling at the Central Station. My friend said they took $30 from him. I was afraid to make any outcry, because the policemen threatened us. They kicked me out of the wagon when near the Union Depot."

"I spoke to a policeman at the depot and told what had happened and he laughed at me. He said: 'You're in Chicago now, and if you let yourself be jollied that way you will get the worst of it.'"

What was worrying Dr. Hanson was the whereabouts of the nice man who spoke Swedish and knew all about Sweden and Norway. As to the policemen, he is willing to swear they were the full uniform.

WOMEN IN STORMY SESSION

G. L. SCHREIBER'S SPEECH TO MOTHERS CAUSES TROUBLE.

Speaker's Criticism of Breton's "Song of the Lark" Excites Deep Feeling and He Is Sharply Interrupted—Issue Also Taken with His Comments on Liberty Tadd's Theories—Colonel Parker, Messrs. Thurston and Wilson, and Miss McGregor Talk.

"Don't you dare to say anything against the 'Song of the Lark'!"

It was with these words a member of the League of American Mothers attending the annual conference at Longwood interrupted George L. Schrieber, who was criticising Breton's famous painting.

The discussion of art was aside from the general trend of the conference, but for a time the mothers lost sight of household problems and indulged in a lively debate. Mr. Schreiber was talking on "What Shall Art Mean to the Child?" "'The Song of the Lark,'" he said, "lacks iridescence. It is not full of life. The artist has done it because he has fallen into the habit of doing things like this. The sun in the picture looks like a piece of tin pasted on the canvas."

These remarks aroused considerable opposition on the part of several women, who placed Breton's picture among he first works of art. They argued that the picture had a "soul," a great expression, and meant more to them than some of the pictures Mr. Schreiber was advising them to place about their children. So deeply did one of his auditors feel over the matter that she rose upon her seat and interjected her sharp admonition as Mr. Schreiber spoke.

The Renaissance of Woman.

The idea of J. Liberty Tadd of teaching children to be ambidextrous, as he propounded it in Chicago a few weeks ago, was also ridiculed by Mr. Schreiber and defended by several of the women. He said it was "old fogyish," that it would amount to loading down children with the abstractions of life, of which there are already too many. He said it was teaching children to do things unconsciously, while good is conscious, and they need to be trained to do things consciously. He said Mr. Tadd's discovery included two things, that man has two hands, and that he is trying to use them.

Mr. Schreiber also suggested in the course of his talk that the day was coming when there would be no more conferences for mothers, no more clubs for woman's rights, when all would be in the interests of humanity. This brought forth the cry: "This is the renaissance of woman." Here Mr. Schreiber subsided.

Col. Parker Speaks on Education.

The three days' conference adjourned last night, and today the delegates will visit the Art Institute and Field Museum. Colonel Francis W. Parker, Henry M. Thurston, and the Rev. J. Stitt Wilson spoke at the evening session. Colonel Parker told of the new education that has come to take the place of the old.

Miss Eloise Cameron McGregor occupied the morning session with a discussion of "Home Occupations" for children. She suggested children above 5 or 6 years of age can be taught to do things that are of use in the household economy and thus be given an interest in the family life.

CUT STONE MEN TALK SECESSION.

Bosses Will Take Up Today a Plan to Quit Building Contractors' Council.

HOPE IS ON THE WANE.

Failure of National Federation to Adjust Chicago Trouble Significant.

CARROLL WILL NOT RESIGN.

Withdrawal from the Building Contractors' council will be taken under advisement this morning at the meeting of the Cut Stone Contractors' association. It is said that the question practically has been settled already by a committee appointed to prepare a report on the matter, and that the committee will recommend withdrawal with the understanding that its recommendation will be favorably acted upon.

Rumors of the disaffection of the cut stone contractors have been current for several weeks, and the report that the association was about to sever its relations with the Building Contractors' council was confirmed indirectly last night by a leading member of the association. He admitted that a vote would be taken, and intimated that it would be affirmative of the proposition to withdraw.

The Cut Stone Contractors' association has been insisting upon a settlement of the labor trouble for over a month. Its members have urged an adjustment of the difficulty with the Building Trades council along the lines of a compromise, some of the more active members arguing that it was impossible to dictate to the unions in the matter of a central organization.

The failure of the joint conference to effect a settlement, the rejection of the good offices of the American Federation of Labor, and the refusal of the Executive committee of the Building Contractors' council to consider the agreement presented by Samuel Gompers on behalf of the American Federation of Labor has, according to report, convinced the cut stone contractors that a formal settlement of the labor trouble is not to be expected.

Carroll Denies a Report.

President Carroll of the Building Trades council denied last night that he had been asked to resign by a committee of union men or that he had any intention of getting out of office. The report that a committee was going to call upon him yesterday and request his resignation as an act likely to exert a favorable influence on the situation is said to have been mere gossip, originating in the action of Carpenters' union No. 181 last Monday night, at which resolutions were adopted favoring reorganization of the Building Trades council.

"The resignation of all the officers of the Building Trades council," said a leading contractor, "would have no effect whatever on the situation. The Building Contractors' council is not fighting personalities; it is fighting for the preservation of a principle."

Previous to the election President Carroll was approached by several of his friends and asked not to seek reelection in the interests of the cause of labor. He was on the point of declaring that he would not be a candidate again when the attacks of a newspaper caused him to reconsider the matter and decide that he would not get out of the way while being attacked.

Madden and Long to Go East.

M. B. Madden and John A. Long, representing the Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades council, will depart for New York tonight with the intention of attending the national convention of the plumbers. They will go before the convention and make an appeal for funds for the relief of the building trades unions affected by the lockout, and expect to secure a big contribution.

Strike for Ball Bearing Company.

The Steel Ball Bearing company discharged its machinists yesterday because they refused to work by the piece. The night force struck when they learned of the company's action, the constitution of the international association forbidding them to perform piecework. The company is not a member of the Metal Manufacturers' association, with which the machinist organization has a national agreement.

SINGLE-TAXERS HEAR FALKENAU

Member of Contractors' Council Talks on the Strike, Scoring the Trades Central Organization.

Victor Falkenau, a member of the Chicago Building Contractors' council, addressed the Single Tax club at its meeting last night on "The Causes Which Led to the Recent Labor Trouble."

He gave a short and concise history of the events which led to the rupture between the Building Trades council and the Contractors' council, beginning with the demand of the Stonecutters' union to throw out all machinery. He gave ten reasons for the present situation and scored the Buildings Trades council, which he called an "iniquitous and tyrannical body, composed of unscrupulous men willing to sacrifice the interests of the workmen and of the community at large for the purpose of furthering their selfish ends." All differences between the contractors and the different unions, he said, could easily be adjusted on an equitable and just basis were it not for the arbitrary position of the Building Trades council.

John White, a member of the club, said that if the members of the Building Trades council were corrupt and tyrannical they were so because they had profited by the example given to them by politicians, merchants, manufacturers, clergymen, and others. H. H. Hardinge also spoke in favor of the Trades council.

ASKS PROTECTION FROM UNION.

Workingman at the Sherman House Says Bridge Workers Threaten Him with Violence.

A man named Tompkins, who has been repairing a deadlight in the sidewalk at the Clark street corner of the Sherman House, became so alarmed at threats which he said had been made against him by members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' union during the last two days that the quit work yesterday morning and informed the management of the hotel he would not resume unless he was provided with police protection. On Wednesday night the tent which covers the work was knocked down, and Tompkins declared his life had been threatened. Word was sent to Lieutenant Perry at the Central Station, and the street policemen at that corner was instructed to look out for Tompkins. No further attempt was made to molest him.

SCHOOL BUILDING DELAYED.

House for Care and Education of Crippled Children Will Not Be Ready Until September, 1901.

Owing to the labor troubles it is probable that the school for crippled children at Park avenue and Paulina street will not be ready for occupancy until a year from September. This will involve the renting of temporary quarters in some locality near the site of the old building. During the last year most of the pupils were drawn from the neighborhood of the institution, but in the future the school authorities will maintain a system of free transportation, so that any child in the city can be called for and taken carefully to the school.

CARETTE HAS A RIVAL ON ITS JOGGING ROUTE FROM LINCOLN PARK.

Antiquated System of Transportation Is to Be Stirred at Last by the Competition of a More Modern Style of Vehicle.

The carette has a rival. For years the antiquated vehicle has lumbered through the down-town district and into Lincoln Park without the stimulus of competition to stir its weary horses and its dilapidated wheels. But now the rival has appeared, fresh and modern, and the ancient system of interurban transportation which Manager O'Neill said months ago was to be replaced with automobile buses is to have a jolt more severe than those it has been inflicting on its long-suffering patrons.

The new company has already in its barns nine stages and a dozen horses—which its managers say is but a beginning. Only one vehicle thus far has appeared on the streets, but it has attracted much attention as a contrast to the carettes.

The route of the new system is to be from Lincoln Park, through Rush street and the down-town shopping district, to the Polk Street Depot.

WILL GIVE A LABOR COURSE.

John E. George, Instructor at Northwestern University, Will Lecture on Industrial Questions.

John E. George, the newly appointed instructor in political economy at Northwestern University, is to teach a three-hour course on the labor problem in addition to his courses in money and banking and in tariff and the financial condition of the United States. Mr. George worked from his childhood until 22 years old in the mines at Braidwood, Ill. He is a member of the Miners' union. He graduated from Northwestern University in 1895 with the degree of Ph. B., and was awarded the Norman Harris prize for writing the best thesis on political economy. He was awarded the Chicago Harvard club scholarship at Harvard, where he won the Robert Treat Paine scholarship at the end of his first year. He was given the degree of A. M. by Harvard, and then went to Germany for two years, at the University of Halle, where he obtained the degree of Ph. D.

ANNEX EMPLOYE'S INJURY FATAL

Robert Glenn Dies as Result of Having His Leg Crushed in the Elevator.

Robert Glenn, 16 years of age, died at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday afternoon from the effect of injuries he received on Thursday afternoon while in the freight elevator of the Auditorium Annex. He was sitting on a basket of clothes, taking them to the laundry on the top floor, when he lost his balance, and as he fell one leg was caught between the elevator and a door sill, crushing it from the knee down. Amputation was declared to be necessary, but Glenn never rallied sufficiently from the shock of his injury to have the operation performed.

A. F. GARTZ ON FISH COMMISSION

Governor Tanner Appoints Him as Successor to August Lenke—George Mason Honored.

Governor Tanner has appointed Adolph Frederick Gartz to be a member of the State Fish commission, to succeed August Lenke, whose term has expired. Mr. Gartz is treasurer of the Crane company, manufacturers of valves, and resides at 5225 Lexington avenue.

The Governor also has appointed George Mason, 511 West Monroe street, an assistant commissioner to the Paris Industrial Exposition.

Mr. Mason is Vice President of the Excelsior Iron works, 100 Clinton street.

FALLS UNDER ENGINE'S WHEELS

Frank Carlson Loses His Life on St. Paul Railroad Track at Morgan Street.

Frank Carlson, 18 years of age, was instantly killed by a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul engine at Morgan street and Carroll avenue last evening. Carlson was riding on the engine when he was struck in the side by a switch signal and knocked under the wheels. The body was taken to Carlson's late residence, 288 Noble street.

Indianapolis Excursion.

One fare for round trip, via Monon Route, account Bryan notification meeting. Tickets on sale Aug. 7; good returning to Aug. 9, inclusive. City ticket office, 232 Clark street.

FLAMING TAR FLOWS LIKE A SMALL RIVER IN DESPLAINES STREET

Crowds of people on the Northwest Side yesterday afternoon witnessed one of the most singular fires the Chicago department has had to fight. The trouble was caused by the blowing out of a tap of a tar wagon. At the intersection of Milwaukee avenue, Kinzie, and Desplaines there is a steep hill which runs north in Desplaines street and declines to Austin avenue. The street is being paved with brick and much tar and cement are used.

Gangs of laborers were busy hauling the material and laying down the bricks yesterday when suddenly they were startled by the cry of fire from one of the men. On turning around the street pavers saw a rapid flow of burning tar down the hill. They hastened to get out of the way of the flaming fluid. Then they did all they could to extinguish the flame, but their efforts were of no avail. Seeing the fire could not be put out and was burning everything in its path an alarm was turned in. Several chemical engines from the engine-house at West Chicago and Milwaukee avenues and the patrol wagon of the West Chicago Avenue Station responded. The engines found the fire hard to extinguish. The tar continued its downward path, consuming everything inflammable in its way. Portions of sidewalks were burned as were a number of garbage boxes and barrels on the walks.

As the tar reached Indiana street it stopped temporarily on account of the car tracks. A number of horses happened to be passing at the time. They did not notice the liquid, and as it touched their hoofs they jumped and ran out of the way.

Meanwhile the Fire department, the employés of the street contractor, and the wagon officers of the West Chicago Avenue Station were doing their best to stop the course of the tar. Water seemed to have no effect on the flames. The firemen, however, continued to squirt at the burning stream. They were hampered to a great extent by the smoke and steam from the tar. Clouds of great black smoke were in the air and caused many residents in the neighborhood to have misgivings as to their safety.

The crowd continued to gather, the small boy particularly being in evidence. Many ludicrous incidents were connected with the blaze and the firemen and policemen themselves could not help similing as the burning tar continued its course.

The Captain of the company was thinking seriously of calling for more chemical engines when some wise person thought opportunely of the barrels of cement which stood back upon the hill. Why not sprinkle it over the tar? This was considered a good suggestion by the firemen. A number of workmen were sent up the incline and rolled barrel after barrel down to the farthest point of the fire. The barrels were opened hurriedly and the cement was shoveled upon the burning mass. The cement and the water made a good mixture and succeeded in partly extinguishing and staying the course of the flaming tar. The smoke still kept the firemen from doing good work, but more cement was brought and the blaze soon was under control. The current of tar was stopped at Austin avenue. When the fire finally was extinguished the firemen went back along its route and were given more work to do putting out the smoldering ash boxes and sidewalks.

The Captain of the engine company said he thought the whole town was on fire when he drove up toward the blaze. The tar wagon was owned by Charles J. Kelly, who has charge of the street paving contract, and was in charge of Tim Joice. The bung had come out accidentally and the tar caught fire from the fire box of the wagon. No horses were attached to the wagon.

H FLEE
HUNG KING.

n in Upper Yang-tse
on Instructions
om Home.

AS BAD OMEN.

London That It Indi-
g War Is Expected
y England.

POINT OF ALARM.

TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND CHICAGO TRIBUNE.)
ug. 4, 4:30 a. m.—England is
a general war in China is in-
ie is making extensive prep-

ws removes the last hope for
ration of peace, even should
ired by the allied army.
ly come from different points
revelations:
nfirmation of the reports that
in Pekin are held as hostages.
announcement that no mes-
Hivered to any of them because
marching on the capital, which
defiant declaration of war in
American ultimatum.
that they will be killed if the
troops press on.
most significant of all, cable
London and Washington that
have fled from Chungking.

Through Good Source.
tchard Morgan, M. P., has ex-
ess interests in China, and his
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ormed of everything going on.
vious occasions given accurate
pon Chinese affairs in advance,
racy of his news has been fully
. He gives assurance that the
Pekin were safe at a time when
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Edward Bush, his agent at
which supplements the disp

NORTH CAROLINA NOW DOUBTFUL.

So Regarded by Republican Managers Since Recent State Election.

NO FEAR OF NEGRO RULE.

Believed Whites Will Now Divide and Best Element Support McKinley.

DEMOCRATS SHARE IN IDEA.

Senator Marion Butler's prediction that the result of the recent election in North Carolina will make that a doubtful State at the coming Presidential election is thoroughly indorsed at the Republican national headquarters. The belief is also shared at the Democratic headquarters, but the men in authority there are not so willing to talk about it. The reason given for the confidence of the Republican managers is this:

"In North Carolina, as in many other Southern States, the majority of the substantial business men and the financial and social leaders, are at heart Republicans, and desire the election of a Republican President. One thing and one thing only has kept them in the Democratic ranks, and that is the fear of negro domination if the negroes are allowed to exercise their rights at the ballot box. This has been the specter which has been continually flaunted before their faces whenever they have shown a disposition to leave the Democratic party.

"Now, however, this cry of negro domination cannot be longer used. An amendment to the State constitution has been adopted which practically disfranchises every negro voter in the State, and the whites can divide between the two parties without any fear of the negroes coming into power.

Will Join Republicans.

"The result will be the better and more progressive elements in the State will feel themselves at liberty to join the Republicans, and the Populists, who have been fought by the Democrats for years, will do the same thing. That the result will be a Republican majority for Presidential Electors is more than likely.

"As for the Democrats counting the Republicans out, there is not so much fear of that. It was an easy enough thing for them to terrorize and count out a lot of negroes, but when the new recruits whom the Republicans expect from the businessmen of the State go to the ballot-box they will see to it that their votes are counted."

Ex-Congressman Hinrichsen, business manager of the Democratic National committee, voiced the same idea when he said: "The minute laws disfranchising the negroes are adopted in the Southern States and are found to work, that minute there will be no more 'solid South.' The only thing which keeps a number of Southern States Democratic now is the fear of the negroes obtaining political power."

Visitors at Headquarters.

Solomon Luna, member of the National committee from New Mexico, was at Republican headquarters yesterday, and brought an interesting story with him. What he had to say about New Mexico was of course of no moment, as that Territory has no votes in the Electoral College, but his report as to southern Colorado was more to the point. Mr. Luna comes of an old Spanish family in New Mexico and has business interests in southern Colorado, where there is a majority of pure Spanish descent. It had been generally supposed that these Spanish-American voters would be naturally Democrats on account of a feeling of resentment against the administration growing out of the recent war, but Mr. Luna assured the committee that they are to a man loyal to the United States and he did not think more than 5 per cent of them would vote for Bryan. Four years ago they were all free silver men and voted the Democratic ticket.

J. M. Greene, member of the National committee from South Dakota, was another visitor at national headquarters. He corroborated the views held by Vice Chairman Payne that many former Populists in his State had come back to the Republican party and altogether took a rosy view of the situation.

McKinley Writes to Heath.

Secretary Heath of the Republican Executive committee received notice from Postmaster General Smith yesterday that his resignation as First Assistant Postmaster General had been accepted. Mr. Smith took occasion to speak of the regret with which he parted with Mr. Heath's valuable services in his department and inclosed the following letter to Mr. Heath from President McKinley:

Executive Mansion, Washington—Canton, O., July 28.—My Dear Mr. Heath: The Postmaster General has forwarded to me your letter of resignation, dated July 23, which I receive with regret, because I had hoped that you might continue your relations with the Postoffice department to the end of the administration. I have long known that the Republican National committee was unanimous in desiring your services as secretary during this important campaign, and I cannot but yield to their expressed wish. I am sure you will be efficient in your new position, and I trust it may not be altogether uncongenial to you.

I appreciate also your devotion to the party in surrendering the important position of First Assistant Postmaster General, which you have filled for more than three years, to engage in the campaign.

In accepting your resignation, which I do, permit me to express to you my hope for your success and for the health and happiness of yourself and Mrs. Heath. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Commend First Voters' League.

Fletcher Dobyns, President of the First Voters' Republican National league, is in receipt of letters from President McKinley and Vice Chairman Payne of the Republican National committee, commending the plan of the work to be done by the league and encouraging it in its effort. The league was started some weeks ago with the idea of reaching and interesting the young men who will this year vote at their first Presidential election. Branches will be established in every State in the union, and the hope is to enlist in the Republican cause the 2,000,000 young men whom it is calculated will this year cast their first vote for President.

SENATOR JONES IN CHICAGO.

Chairman of Democratic Committee Arrives, but Is Not Ready to Announce Executive Staff.

Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National committee, came to town last evening from Washington and will stay here for some time. The first announcement he made was that he had not decided on the membership of the Executive committee of the National committee, and consequently could not give out the names. He intimated, however, that perhaps he might have the list in time for the excursion to Indianapolis.

Asked about the recent election in North Carolina, Senator Jones said: "All I know is what I see in the newspapers, but they all seem to agree that we have won."

"What of Senator Butler's claim that it will result in the State going Republican next fall?" was asked.

"If that is based on the argument that with the negro vote eliminated the white votes will split up, it is made on a wrong premise," answered the Senator, "as the constitutional amendment which was voted on does not take effect until the next State election, and that is two years off. The negroes will still vote at the next Presidential election; so that ought to end that argument."

Asked about the campaign outlook from a Democratic viewpoint, the Senator said:

"It is as good as could be reasonably expected."

He denied that he had had any conferences with Bourke Cockran while East on the subject of Mr. Cockran taking the stump for Bryan and Stevenson, and proved a pretty good alibi in the matter by remarking: "All the time I was in New York Mr. Cockran was on the ocean."

Then, speaking of ex-Senator Hill of New York and his attitude during the campaign, Senator Jones said:

"I do not know whether ex-Senator Hill will come West during the campaign or how many speeches he will make for the party, or where they will be made. That is a matter of detail to be settled in the future. Former Senator Hill did tell me, however, that he was willing to do all he could for the success of the ticket, and there is no doubt that his services will be utilized."

Adlai Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, will arrive over the Northwestern road from St. Paul at 9 o'clock this morning. He will go to the Democratic National headquarters at the Auditorium and remain there until time to take the 11 a. m. train for Bloomington, on the Alton.

BRYAN SENDS SPEECH HERE.

Notification Document Which Will Be Distributed by Democratic Press Bureau Contains 9,000 Words.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Mr. Bryan has finished his notification speech and mailed it tonight to Chicago, where tomorrow it will be given out by Willis J. Abbot of the National Democratic Press bureau. The speech is between eight and nine thousand words in length.

Mr. Bryan has given out from time to time an idea of what would be the leading features of his address, and from these hints the impression is left that it will be remarkable more for what it does not contain than what it does. It is already known that imperialism is made the keynote, and the subject is discussed from every possible standpoint. Trusts will form a theme only secondary to imperialism, but not nearly so much space will be devoted to that topic. It is also definitely known that the income tax will be entirely neglected at this time.

In connection with imperialism, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba, and Hawaii will be taken up in turn, and Mr. Bryan will voice his well-known views along the lines of the Kansas City platform. The reference to free silver, if there is any at all, will be brief, but there will be no radical departure from his old stand. The same can be said of government by injunction. Militarism is likely to be discussed in connection with imperialism.

OPPOSE "PETTICOAT CAMPAIGN"

Democrats Refuse to Open Joint Headquarters with Populists, Who Want Women to Participate.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The Democratic and Populist State committees met today for the purpose of opening joint headquarters here. The Populist chairman had announced that the women of his party would participate in the campaign. The Democrats did not like the idea of what they termed a "petticoat campaign," so they voted to open headquarters in Kansas City. The Populists are discussing the advisability of following the Democrats to Kansas City and abandoning the woman feature of the campaign.

DECLARE ITALIAN, MYSTERIOUSLY MISSING, HAS BEEN MURDERED.

Companions of Balero Guisomo Say He Was Hated by His Countrymen Because He Refused to Join an Association Formed by Them.

Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Deepest mystery surrounds the disappearance of Balero Guisomo, an Italian, from the Village of Twin Lakes, on Wednesday evening, and it is openly declared that the man was murdered. Guisomo had been fishing and was called from the pier by one of his companions, and this was the last seen of him. The man had been working as a section hand, but his pay had not been drawn for a month. He was friendly with the American workmen employed by the company, and on this account, it is said, he was hated by the Italians. He never associated with the other Italians and had refused to join an association recently formed among the foreigners. One of the Italians, who was with the man at the time of his disappearance, stated since that the man would never come back. The police are investigating the case.

APPOINT SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Select from Regular Army Long List of Men with Excellent Records—Follow West Point Class.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—The following appointments of Second Lieutenants from the regular army were made today. All these men have excellent service records and have made uniformly high averages in their examinations. The appointments under the law follow the West Point class and leave but eleven vacancies to be filled from civil life, all of which have been determined upon. In the absence of army legislation by Congress all vacancies of Second Lieutenant are disposed of until after the next class graduates in June, 1901:

Adams, Frank H., first sergeant, Company I, Seventeenth Infantry.
Anderson, Nels, sergeant, Troop C, First Cavalry.
Bains, Thomas M., quartermaster sergeant, Battery E, Sixth Artillery.
Bains, Edward Lee, acting hospital steward.
Bell, Henry A., first sergeant, Company M, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Calvert, Edward, first sergeant, Troop M, First Cavalry.
Ciarasio, Elliot, private, Company H, Fifteenth Infantry.
Corbusier, Philip W., first sergeant, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry.
Dabney, Ward, corporal, Company H, Tenth Infantry.
Edwards, Frank B., sergeant, Battery H, Fourth Artillery.
Ellicott, Robert M., electrician sergeant.
Fechet, James E, sergeant, Troop D, Sixth Cavalry.
Fravel, Ira F., sergeant, Company L, Fifth Infantry.
Freshwater, Arthur H., corporal, Troop K, Sixth Cavalry.
Fuller, Elverton E., corporal, Company E, Third Infantry.
Goodrich, Paul M., first sergeant, Company M, Fourteenth Infantry.
Green, Ned M., corporal, Company D, Seventh Infantry.
Greene, George B., commissary sergeant, Ninth Infantry.
Gregg, Lavergne L., first sergeant, Company M, Twenty-second Infantry.
Guthrie, James V., commissary sergeant, Thirteenth Infantry.
Hand, Russell C., corporal, Troop G, Second Cavalry.
Herbst, George A., private, Battery K, Sixth Artillery.
Hunter, Thomas M., corporal, Battery O, Second Artillery.
Huston, James, corporal, Troop F, Sixth Cavalry.
Jackson, John, hospital steward.
Johnson, Bertram P., private, Company H, Seventh Infantry.
Kalde, Frank H., sergeant, Company M, Second Infantry.
Kay, Joseph C, corporal, Company D, Battalion Engineers.
Korst, William, electrician, sergeant.
Lauber, Philip J., corporal, Battery B, Sixth Artillery.
Lewis, George C., sergeant, Troop M, Third Cavalry.
Lindsay, David A., sergeant, Battery L, Second Artillery.
Morgan, Gad, private, Company K, Fifteenth Infantry.
Murphy, John B., quartermaster sergeant, Battery B, Fourth Artillery.
Mygatt, Leonard J., corporal, Company H, Twenty-third Infantry.
Neely, William S., sergeant, Battery A, Sixth Artillery.
Norton, Elliott M., corporal, Company M, Eighteenth Infantry.
Palmer, Bruce, Troop H, Sixth Cavalry.
Reed, Walter L., first sergeant, Battery M, Second Artillery.
Patterson, William H., private, Troop B, Third Cavalry.
Perry, John T., corporal, Battery A, Third Artillery.
Scher, Bruno T., corporal, Company M, Eighth Infantry.
Smith, Ernest G., first sergeant; Company L, Seventeenth Infantry.
Snyder, Oliver F., acting hospital steward.
Taylor, William W. Jr., battalion sergeant major, Fourth Infantry.
Wiser, Gustave A., sergeant, Battery G, Fourth Artillery.
Woodhouse, Charles L., electrician sergeant.

LUSTY WORK FOR STUMP SPEAKERS

Orators of National Reputation Will Man the State Political Artillery.

CAMPAIGN TO BE FORCED.

Republicans Prepare for Heavy Assault All Along the Line of Enemy's Redoubts.

JUDGE YATES IS IN DEMAND.

When the Republicans of Illinois get their field batteries in action there will be a general bombardment of the enemy all along the line. It has been settled that the speaking campaign will not begin until Sept. 1. The management at headquarters will devote its energies in the meantime to completing arrangements for an opening volley of oratory that will be effective, and make the succeeding two months a series of triumphs in vote getting for the ticket.

Chairman Rowe has called a meeting of the State Central committee, to be held at the Great Northern Hotel on Aug. 10, for the purpose of formulating plans. Each committeeman is supposed to know the kind of campaigning his district needs. While the wants of the people in different localities vary somewhat, there will be more or less uniformity in the general scheme of field work.

Richard Yates, the nominee for Governor, and probably all his running mates on the State ticket, will make their first stand at Jacksonville. That being the home of Yates, the Republicans there have asked the privilege of giving him a royal send off. They promise to make it a red letter event in the history of Illinois politics. There will also be great rallies and mass-meetings in other parts of the State on the same day.

The committee proposes to engage as many of the most distinguished speakers in the country as it can get for the opening date and every day thereafter.

The requests for Yates and H. J. Hamlin, the nominee for Attorney General, are more numerous than those for the other candidates. Senators Foraker, Thurston, Beveridge, Fairbanks, and Congressman Dolliver lead in the demand for speakers of national renown.

Approve the Legion Scheme.

All of the candidates on the Republican county ticket assembled at headquarters yesterday morning and discussed plans for the campaign with Chairman Jamieson of the Executive committee. They indorsed the Republican legion scheme of the organization of marching clubs as the most effective ever introduced, and reported that the enthusiasm the clubs have aroused surpasses expectation. The candidates said they were satisfied with the work that is being done, chiefly for the reason that results are already shown.

Perry County to the Fore.

Harry B. Ward, chairman of the Republican Central committee of Perry County, is the first to send to the State headquarters the results of the first poll ordered by the State committee. The showing is kept a campaign secret, but in his report Mr. Ward says that the canvass is the most accurate ever taken, and that it shows there is no defection among the German Republicans. "Not a man in the entire county," he adds, "who voted for McKinley in 1896 will vote against him in 1900. On the other hand, quite a number of those who supported Bryan four years ago propose to support McKinley this year."

AROUSED BY BI-PARTISAN CLUBS

McKinley-Aischuler Combination Displeasing to National Democratic Campaign Managers.

Apparently the Democratic campaign managers believe that there are a great many Democrats in Illinois who will vote for the straight State ticket, will vote the Republican national ticket, and a large number of Republicans who will support the Democratic nominee for Governor while keeping allegiance to the national lines. They base their belief upon the fact that McKinley and Aischuler clubs are being organized in many localities throughout the State.

The leaders protest that this does not militate against the best interests of William J. Bryan's candidacy, but that it shows there is an element among the Republicans which prefers Samuel Aischuler, the Democrat, for Governor to Judge Yates, the Republican candidate.

"Just how large this so-called McKinley-Aischuler element is no one claims to know. The Democratic State committee pretends official ignorance of any such movement. One of the members said: "We can't recognize them, nor can we prevent their growth."

Except in Kane, Aischuler's home, and Kendall Counties, the Republican reports are that this movement is not making any headway now, and the forecasters say there is nothing in the situation to indicate that it will.

Representative Democrats of every ward organization were invited to headquarters yesterday by the County Executive committee and informed of the arrangements for meeting Bryan during his stay in Chicago on Tuesday next. The plans provide for a reception to the nominee at the Sherman House from 10 a. m. to 12 o'clock. The committee also made up a list of those who have been invited to act with the State and County committees as a special escort to Bryan on the trip from Chicago to Indianapolis. Another effort towards harmonizing the warring factions in the Fifteenth Ward and settling the differences resulted in an agreement to abide by the committee's decision.

THREE LEGION COMPANIES FORM

Republicans Organize Marching Clubs Under the New Scheme of State Campaign Managers.

At a meeting of Second Ward Republicans last night at the First Regiment Armory three companies of the Cook County Republican legion were organized, with an enrollment of 210 men. The officers elected for the companies were:

COMPANY A—Captain, Harry Keator; First Lieutenant, Francis A. Brady; Second Lieutenant, George Cross.

COMPANY B—Captain, H. R. Johnston; First Lieutenant, George H. Pratt; Second Lieutenant, Maurice Clark.

COMPANY C—Captain, Frank J. Ronen; First Lieutenant, P. R. Crippen; Second Lieutenant, M. Kalien.

PUSHING COAN ASSAULT CASE.

John B. Collins Arrested and Policeman McNeil Summoned to Trial Board—Citizens' League Report.

John B. Collins, the saloonkeeper charged with making an assault upon D. W. Coan, agent of the Citizens' league, last Tuesday evening, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice Everett. He gave bail for his appearance next Wednesday at 2 p. m.

Patrolman John McNeil, who, Coan alleged, was present at the time of the assault and did not interfere, has been summoned to appear before the Trial board next Tuesday to answer charges of neglect of duty. Chief Kipley said that if McNeil was found guilty he would be dismissed.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Executive committee of the league, held in the afternoon, the following report for July was made: Number of saloonkeepers prosecuted, 78; cases against saloonkeepers, 149; selling liquor to minors, 47; selling liquor to drunkards, 97; number of witnesses subpoenaed, 250; total amount of fines and costs imposed, $650.

GRAND JURY TO VOTE ON SMITH.

(Continued from first page.)

not longer than ten minutes. He related that of $248,000 loaned to the Chicago Elevator company by his house $106,000 was unpaid. Receipts held by his firm for this latter amount, he said, called for thousands of bushels of grain which is not now in the possession of the Chicago Elevator company. Mr. Slaughter had no personal knowledge of the transactions between his house and Lloyd J. Smith and the Chicago Elevator company, in which he became their unsecured creditor for $248,000, as the business details of the different loans made by his firm were conducted through the regular channels and by clerks.

A warehouse receipt, attested by the State Grain Inspector's office to represent a certain amount of grain in a certain elevator, explained Mr. Slaughter, was just like so much cash, and a loan was made on it immediately upon presentation in the regular course of business. A warehouse receipt for grain is, in fact, he explained, as negotiable as a draft on a bank.

Twaddell Tells of the Discovery.

Ex-Chief Clerk Twaddell of the State Grain Inspector's office told of the discovery of the loose business methods of the Chicago Elevator company under the charge of its manager, Lloyd J. Smith, and related the story of constant calls made on Mr. Smith during November, December, and January last for an accounting of the alleged shortages. During these months, it is alleged, Twaddell discovered that grain shipments were being made from the elevators of the company for which his office did not receive the customary canceled receipts.

The books, warehouse receipts, and memoranda, and testimony of other witnesses were in line with the general allegations made against Mr. Smith and bore on the alleged unlawful shipments and transactions upon which the jury is expected to vote yes or no for an indictment.

Made Public on May 24.

The charges against Mr. Smith were first made public on May 24, 1900, twelve days after he had been nominated as a candidate for drainage trustee. C. L. Reynolds of Toledo, O., banker and stockholder in the Chicago Elevator company, asserted that Mr. Smith had been speculating for more than two years. Experts were put at work on the books of the company, and the result was the displacement of Smith as manager. E. B. Prior, Auditor of the Wabash and Indiana railroad company, whose directory is composed largely of the same men who hold the directors' offices of the Chicago Elevator company, succeeded him.

Statement of State Grain Registrar.

Some months earlier the irregular proceedings in connection with the Smith management came to the notice of the State Railroad and Warehouse commission, and Registrar Daniel Hogan appeared before the board to inform it of the facts that had come to his notice. At that time above 800,000 bushels of grain had been shipped from the elevators of the company without the receipts having been canceled. Mr. Hogan explained that he had left the conduct of his office to his chief clerk, Twaddell, and had learned of what had been going on only at a late hour.

Smith, being called before the board, explained that the company owned a large amount of grain in the West which would be shipped to Chicago immediately to take the place of the missing shipments. Explaining his connection with the disappearance of the grain, he stated that he had been sick from July 20, 1899, to Jan. 3, 1900, and that the management of this office, not having been under his personal direction, had suffered. Mr. Smith declares there was nothing criminal in the transactions, that there exists nothing but a civil debt, and that in any event he did not profit by any of the alleged irregular transactions.

TRUE BILLS UNDER FOOD LAW.

Grand Jury Returns Indictments Against Several Dealers in Vinegar and Butter.

The grand jury yesterday returned true bills against the following grocers on charges of violating the pure food laws:

C. H. Brogman, 98 North State street, charged with selling acid vinegar as pure cider vinegar.

F. B. Rockwood and F. S. Rockwood, 95 North State street, charged with selling acid vinegar as pure cider vinegar.

Martin Cairns, 111 North Clark street, charged with selling acid vinegar as pure cider vinegar.

John H. Thompson, 88 State street, charged with selling oleomargarine as pure butter.

August Cliff, 68 Randolph street, same.

Walter Kilsko, 50 State street, same.

Samuel Page, 182 Madison street, same.

Louis Morris, 10 State street, same.

The cases were presented to the jury by Dr. E. N. Eaton, the analyst for the State Food Commissioners, and Inspectors Frank Hoey and J. D. Eagleton.

MYSTERY ABOUT HIS DEATH.

John H. Gittings Passes Away as Peacefully as Though He Had Fallen Asleep—Asks to Be Awakened.

New York, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—John H. Gittings, 56 years old, in fairly prosperous circumstances, was found dead in his room in a boarding-house kept by Mrs. Anna Pierce, at 22 West Thirty-ninth street, this afternoon. There was no mark of violence on the body or any trace of poison, and he lay as peacefully as though he had fallen asleep. He had been grieving over the death of his wife for more than a year. Other than that no cause is known for suicide, if such it is.

Dr. Hooker of Roosevelt Hospital and Coroner's Physician Weston examined the body, and were unable to determine the cause of death. A servant passing Mr. Gittings' door about noon found a note pinned there. It read:

Mrs. Anna Pierce:
Please let me see you for a moment. I am sick. Should I be asleep when you call please wake me.
J. H. GITTINGS.

Mrs. Pierce entered the room and, thinking Gittings asleep, attempted to awaken him. She was horrified to find him dead. The following note, addressed to Mrs. Pierce, lay on the table:

I am a member of the Royal Arcanum, Ridgewood Council, and my council will see that I am cared for after death. Any reliable undertaker will prepare my body for burial after writing to our Regent, Mr. E. F. Diecheson, 689 Madison street, Brooklyn, or W. L. Kneeland, 865 Quincy street, Brooklyn. Our lodgeroom is at Clinton Hall, 897 Gates avenue. Mr. C. P. Marshall will pay whatever debts I owe here. He lives in Newton, Mass., Willard street.

OPIUM DEN HABITUES FINED.

White Men and Chinamen Arrested in Joints Fare Badly at Hands of Justice Doyle.

Justice Doyle's and Justice Eberhardt's courts were crowded yesterday morning with white men and Chinamen who had been arrested on Thursday night in opium resorts along Halsted, Randolph, and Green streets. In all the cases the defendants had attorneys, and when the prosecution asked for a continuance objections were raised. After an hour's wrangling it was agreed that the cases should be tried by Justice Doyle. After hearing the evidence the magistrate fined the inmates the court costs, and the keepers $5 and costs each. There were fifteen inmates and six keepers.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for Infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

WILD TIME AT CAMP LINCOLN.

Illinois National Guardsmen Celebrate the End of Drilling.

REPORT ON EXPLOSION.

Commission of Inquiry Fails to Learn What Caused the Accident.

CAVALRY MEN EXONERATED.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The annual encampment of the Illinois National Guard came to an end this morning amid the wildest disorder in the history of the State camp. Following the exciting events attending the election in the signal corps last night the men became unruly and several hundred joined in a wild demonstration.

A quantity of cannon firecrackers had been procured, and these and pistol shots made sleep impossible for the remainder of the men in camp. A number of brawls occurred and several militiamen were roughly handled, although none was seriously injured.

The Board of Inquiry appointed to investigate the premature discharge of the cannon on Sunday afternoon and to ascertain if possible the cause of the accident, made its report to Colonel Young last night, but the report was not made public until the morning. The court was unable to ascertain the cause of the explosion or to fix the blame for the accident. The report covers nine points, chief of which is the exoneration of the cavalrymen.

The board in its finding discusses two theories, either of which might have caused the accident. One of these is that a cigaret might have been thrown into the powder on the ground, but the evidence on this point is by no means conclusive or positive. The other is that the accident may have been caused by friction from the unprotected ramrod. The latter holds that the attempt of the artillerymen to load the cannon with a double charge of powder, thereby breaking the sack containing the charge, was the primary cause of the accident.

Exonerates the Cavalrymen.

The report says the court has positive evidence that there was no cavalryman in the vicinity of the cannon at the time of the accident, and therefore the cigaret alleged to have been thrown could not have been thrown by a member of that orgahization.

The report is as follows:

1. The court heretofore appointed, from a consideration of the evidence presented, finds that upon July 29, 1900, the gun standing near the colors was prematurely and accidentally discharged and by said explosion Isaac Rupert, acting Quartermaster Sergeant, Corporal Baisley, and others were more or less injured.

2. We find from the evidence that the gun so discharged was a muzzle-loading, three-inch Parkman rifle, which had been procured from Danville for use as sunrise and sunset gun. We further find that such gun became rusty and foul inside, and was not in good condition for use at the time of the accident.

3. We find that a loading detail had been made by Captain Yeager of Battery A for the purpose of loading the gun, and said detail consisted of Corporal Baisley and Artillerymen Rupert, Deps, and that they proceeded to load such gun from 4:15 to 4:30 p. m., and were assisted therein by some three or four men of Battery A, who offered their services.

Broken Bag Causes Explosion.

4. We find that such detail at the time of the accident was attempting to load the gun with one and one-half pounds of powder of fine grain, which powder was encased in a flannel covering about six to eight inches in length and about three and one-half inches in diameter; that during said attempt to load the gun the flannel covering of such powder was broken, and that some powder, to the amount of a double handful, fell to the ground beneath the muzzle of said gun, and was there permitted to remain.

We find that by reason of the diameter of said gun, said cartridge having been greater than the caliber of said gun, it was impossible to insert said cartridge, but that said cartridge had been inserted in the gun until it was about flush with the muzzle. We find that at the time of the loading of said gun a considerable crowd of people, numbering from 50 to 100, was permitted to gather about the gun, and that no sufficient effort was made to prevent such persons from gathering. We find that the powder used in such cartridge was not the powder usually and customarily furnished by the State, but was powder procured by said battery upon their own responsibility in Danville, Ill., and was of the kind and character stated.

Powder Not Burned on Ground.

5. We find that at the time of the premature explosion no members of the First Cavalry were present, but all of the troops of such cavalry were present upon the parade ground in drill or upon duty wholly removed from the scene of such explosion. Also that no member of said cavalry was in any way connected with said explosion.

6. We find that upon inspection, by us made, that there is no satisfactory evidence of any burned place upon the ground beneath the muzzle of said piece, as would be caused by the explosion of loose powder there ignited.

7. We find there is evidence tending to show that some civilian unknown to the witnesses of this court threw a cigaret into or near the powder on the ground shortly before the explosion took place, but the contradictory character of said evidence as to the location of said civilian greatly weakens the value of said testimony.

9. All of which is by the court respectfully submitted and which we do herewith submit as the findings of fact of said board this 2d day of August, A. D. 1900, and which we certify to be true and correct.

FRANK H. HAMILTON,
Captain Engineer company.
JOHN F. HAMILTON,
First Lieutenant Artillery Battalion.
B. M. CHIPPERFIELD,
First Lieutenant First Cavalry.
D. N. WILLIAMS,
First Lieutenant Signal Corps.

PROF. WILL SCORES CAPITAL.

Educator Denounces "Money Power," Claiming It Has Meretricious Influence in Our Schools.

Professor T. E. Will scored the "money power" yesterday at the meeting of the Sociological convocation being held at Lake Bluff. The capitalists who have so richly endowed big institutions of learning came in for a good share of the day's discussion. Professor Will said the "money power" is afraid of the truth. Many professors, he declared, are removed from prominent universities simply because their views are opposed to those of the universities' benefactors. Professors who have anti-monopoly views, he asserted, must give place to others whose views are in accord with the practices of the magnates who control the policy of our big institutions of learning.

Professor Will, whose address was the most important event of the day, said in part:

Wealth, realising that the light of truth is a menace to its power, has determined to control our educational institutions, which have always been the exponents of truth.

The universities get their large endowments from rich men who take their places as directors of the policy of the institution which they foster. Thus the power of the rich to shape the policy of our seats of learning becomes enormous. The great issue is: Should the college professor stand on the truth as he sees it, or must he merely act as a reflection of the rich men who back the institution? Every professor has a right to be permitted to teach the truth as he sees it.

The Rev. F. Emory Lyon addressed the afternoon session on "The Hope of a Prisoner." In a series of sketches he drew the life and conditions which surround the criminal classes, and gave his opinion as to the ways and means of reclaiming those who have once entered prisons or schools of reform.

During the rest of the afternoon session those present discussed the perplexing problems which are now agitating the socialistic minds.

Professor Charles A. Kofoid Resigns.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 3.—Professor Charles A. Kofoid, in charge of the biological station, University of Illinois, Champaign, has resigned, to take effect on Jan. 1, 1901, to accept the assistant professorship of histology and embryology in the University of California.

Cherry Blossoms

...make a...

Fairyland of Japan

IN the Spring, and after the cold of Winter, the cherry trees burst forth in all their exceptionally luxuriant and magnificent bloom, and all the people, including royalty and the nobility join in celebrating the advent of such a wealth of beauty and fragrance.

The Emperor and Empress Personally Participate in the Gala Time

The famous Painting, entitled:

"Two Maids of Fair Japan"

illustrates one of these festive scenes, the artist depicting not only the cherry trees in bloom, but two sweet and gentle maids of that picturesque country besides.

You should certainly have one of the exquisite reproductions of this peculiarly interesting painting by the celebrated artist, J. C. Arter, and you may obtain one

Absolutely Free

by ordering a copy of the

Sunday Tribune Tomorrow,

with which it will be delivered to you.

THE TRIBUNE pictures frame handsomely, and they are also adapted to be made into dainty art posters.

The pictures themselves cost nothing, and their mounting as art posters only a small sum. Bring any of THE TRIBUNE pictures to Room 5, Tribune Building, Madison and Dearborn streets, and they will be cut out and handsomely mounted for you on the best picture-matting of any shade desired for 19 cents each for the smaller and 25 cents each for the larger size. The art stores would charge $1.50 to $2.00 each for such art posters, but these reproductions are for readers of THE TRIBUNE exclusively.

The original painting, a framed reproduction, and one of the reproductions mounted as an art poster, may be seen in the windows of THE TRIBUNE office.

The demand for this picture of **fair Japan's fairest scene** is very large.

IN A HOUSE OF MOURNING.

THREE MEMBERS OF NORRIS FAMILY STILL AT POINT OF DEATH.

Coroner Finds That the Mother and Her Children Died from Eating Mushrooms Which Had Become Poisoned—Triple Funeral Set for This Afternoon—Pathetic Story of the Heroic Deed of a Boy Who Saves Others' Lives but Loses His Own.

The funeral of Mrs. J. A. Norris and her children, who died of poisoning from eating mushrooms, will be held this afternoon. Mr. Norris, the two elder daughters, and Robert Smith, the farm employé, who also ate the mushrooms, are expected to recover.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury, after the inquest held yesterday at Harvey, was that death had been caused by eating mushrooms which had become poisonous. Dr. Deps, who attended the members of the family during their illness, testified that mushrooms after a certain age become poisonous. Smith, who gathered the mushrooms, testified that he had gathered them in the same places frequently before.

Tommy Becomes a Hero.

Further details of the self-sacrificing ride of the son, Tommy Norris, were secured yesterday at the stricken Norris home. On the night of the poisoning the 13-year-old boy, himself in terrible suffering, was able to realize that something must be done to save their lives. While the other members of the family lay in agony about him he sought out Robert Smith, who was sleeping in the barn. When he found that Smith was also disabled from the effect of the toadstools he returned to the house and reported the fact to his father, and said:

"But I will go, papa."

"You are too sick, Tommy," his father objected, groaning with pain.

"But papa," the lad replied, "if I don't go we'll all be dead here together."

In the barn was the boy's pet pony, which he had trained and played with until they were as fast friends as though the pony had the power of speech. Dragging himself to Ted's stall the lad, too sick and anxious to stop for a saddle, slipped on a bridle and started on his three-mile journey to Homewood to summon Dr. Deps. Dawn was beginning to show in the east as the boy started. He reached the village, aroused the doctor, and fell unconscious on the steps. The doctor revived him, learned his errand, and conveyed him back to the Norris home only to die.

Sisters Anxious for Each Other.

Yesterday, while the bodies of the little hero and his sister were lying at the home of the next neighbor, R. E. Davis, and their mother's still form occupied the front parlor of the Norris home, the two surviving sisters inquired feebly for each other's health from adjoining cots in a nearby room, while Mr. Norris lay uneasily in a hammock under the big oak trees in the yard, and varied his restless trips about the place with spells of utter collapse.

Mrs. Anna Elliott Buckley, 305 La Salle avenue, Chicago, a sister of Mrs. Norris, was at the Norris house. "It was such a little bit of the potpourri," said she. "Robert, the hired man, picked one bunch of lens than a dozen heads of what he thought were 'button' mushrooms. He called my sister's attention to them when he brought the lot in, saying that they were button mushrooms and could be used stems and all."

Knowledge at Fault.

This was corroborated by Robert, who has recovered sufficiently to be working about the place. "I supposed that I knew all about mushrooms," he remarked. "I have been eating them for twenty years, and nothing ever went wrong before."

Dr. Thomas A. Noble, who was called from Harvey to attend the patients, stated last night that he expected those who had survived the first attacks would live. "Conditions are favorable for their recovery," he said, Dr. Deps said the other three members of the family were not positively out of danger. "This poison is a subtle one," he said, "and sometimes remains latent in the system for a week or ten days. Indications are favorable for their recovery."

Address Puzzles Postal Clerks.

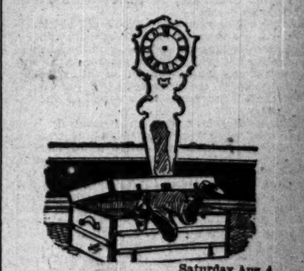
Phonetic spelling has not been adopted by the Chicago postoffice and consequently the clerks are unable to interpret some of the addresses which come into their hands. A letter came last week addressed to "Mable Morton, Jennie Eva, Ill." The clerks could not find an office of the name in the country. The sender had written her name on the envelope and she was appealed to for further information. She explained that she meant Geneva, and thought anybody could see that.

Dry Goods Employes Plan an Outing.

The dry goods employes of the city will hold their first annual picnic at Long Lake on Sunday, Aug. 12. There will be fifty events on the program, the prizes of which will aggregate $3,000 in value. Tickets are on sale at Lyon & Healy's, Buck & Raynor's, and the dry-goods stores of the city.

Fifth Infantrymen on the Way.

Nine officers and 412 men, comprising the Third Battalion of the Fifth Infantry, left Baracos at 5 o'clock in the afternoon on Aug. 1 for New York, under the command of Major George Borden. They sailed on the transport McPherson, and it is expected that they will reach New York on Aug. 6 and leave there immediately for Fort Sheridan.



Saturday Aug. 4.

We close with a snap here at 1 o'clock Saturdays during August.

Bargain snaps enough in every department to fill your trunk in a few minutes—clothing, hats, furnishing goods, etc., etc.

THE ROGERS, PEET & CO. CLOTHING
F. M. ATWOOD
"ATWOOD BUILDING," Northwest Corner Madison and Clark Sts.

Constipation,

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of

Radway's Pills

will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price, 25 cts. per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

DENVER

Great Rock Island Route

Best Dining Car Service.

Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

Dr. Lyon's

PERFECT

Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

RIPANS TABULES

Wanted—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. One gives relief. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. A cure may result if directions are followed. They banish pain, induce sleep, prolong life. Sold at all drug stores, ten for 5 cents. Get the genuine. Don't be fooled by substitutes. Ten samples and a thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

OFFER TO TAKE BRITISH BON

Four Leading American nancial Firms Willing Invest $50

OFFER TO TAKE BRITISH BONDS.

Four Leading American Financial Firms Willing to Invest $50,000,000.

BID FOR THE NEW LOAN.

Striking Proof of the Strength of the Credit of the United States.

MRS. EDISON DENIES STORY.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Aug. 3.

Four of the leading financial firms of this country have notified the British government that they are prepared to take the entire $50,000,000 of exchequer bonds, the issue of which the Bank of England announced today. These firms are J. P. Morgan & Co. and Baring, Magoun & Co. of New York; Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia; and Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston. The British government declined to accept their offer, but appointed the four firms as American agents of the loan, and they will receive subscriptions on the terms announced in a circular issued today.

Offer to Take New British Exchequer Bonds.

According to this circular the amount of the new loan is to be £10,000,000 and the rate to be paid is 3 per cent, or 1 per cent more than the interest on the United States government bonds issued at par. The bonds are offered at 98 and are redeemable in 1908 at par, which makes them yield, according to the bond experts of J. P. Morgan & Co., 3¾ per cent for the full term, which is regarded as good when it is considered that the new 2 per cents recently issued by the United States government yield only 1 9-10 per cent at present market prices.

The announcement of the loan and its terms aroused considerable interest in Wall street today, where the bond experts declared it was a striking evidence of the decline in financial supremacy of the British Empire, as compared with the strength and credit of the United States. More striking evidence of the benefits of the gold standard, they say, was never given to the world. There has never been a time before when the credit of the United States, as shown by its ability to float loans at a lower rate than the British Empire, stood as high as it does now.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American war, before the passage of the currency bill which committed the government to a gold standard basis, an issue of 3 per cent bonds was floated at par. Last spring all the outstanding bonds were redeemed by 2 per cent bonds, which are now selling at 105¾. When the recent issue of consols was offered in Wall street through J. P. Morgan & Co. the American subscriptions amounted to over £0,000,000. Less than $2,000,000 of the bonds was awarded to American subscribers. It is hardly probable that more than that amount will be allotted on this occasion.

Leading Chicago banks said that they would not subscribe for the new British loan.

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison Jr. emphatically denied today a story that had been printed to the effect that she had deserted her husband, the son of the "Wizard of Menlo Park." Later Mr. Edison denied that he had been deserted or that he had any intention of bringing a $50,000 suit for damages against a person named Fairfax for the alienation of his wife's affections. Fairfax, Mrs. Edison declares, is a myth.

Mrs. Edison Jr. Denies Deserting Her Husband.

Mrs. Edison was formerly Miss Marie Tucker of Chicago. She had a penchant for the stage and had secured a position with the Casino company, when she met the son of the great inventor and hastened away to get married without consulting relatives or friends.

Her version of the affair runs thus: "I did not desert my husband. I simply came home to see my mother and sister. What made me leave Lake George? Simply this: We had a disagreement—my husband and I. I left him to give him a chance to recuperate. When in his cups he is violent. I cannot put up with violence. I shall take him back just so soon as he mends his ways. We had a family quarrel, that was all."

It is said a compromise has been effected between the Maritime Canal company, which is the owner of the old Nicaragua Canal grant, and the new Eyre-Cragin syndicate, whose concession was on Thursday proclaimed to be the only authorized one, by Señor Zelaya, President of the Republic of Nicaragua. It is said the new syndicate will construct the canal on the plans of the original canal company.

Plans of the Nicaragua Canal Syndicate.

John D. Crimmins today said, concerning the plans of the syndicate, of which he is member: "We prefer that the government of the United States should leave the matter in our hands and permit a private construction, ownership, and operation of the canal for the benefit of the whole world. We hold that our right to such construction and management is indefeasible.

"We have not selected a route. We have full liberty to choose any within the domain of Nicaragua. We shall almost certainly adopt any route preferred by our government."

The Circuit Court at Elizabeth, N. J., has issued a writ of attachment for $25,000 against Lewis G. Tewksbury and Alexander M. Lourty. It was issued on the application of W. Browning Johnson of New York, who says the defendants owe him $12,472. He wants to seize, in payment for his claim, a famous pacer, Robert J., that belonged to Tewksbury, which is now at the Fairburn farm, near Westfield, N. J. The horse is said to be worth $15,000.

The writ of certiorari granted by Justice Hoffman of the Supreme Court, requiring Adjutant General Hoffman to return the records of the Board of Examination convened by Governor Roosevelt to pass on the fitness or unfitness of Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment to be an officer of the National Guard was vacated today by Justice Giegerich, who said:

Upholds Roosevelt in Major Smith Case.

"The Governor unquestionably had the power to appoint the board of examination which decided that the petitioner was unfit for service in the National Guard of the State of New York. The proceedings and report were approved by the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, and thereupon, by operation of law, the petitioner was discharged from the service.

"The proceedings did not, as claimed, partake of the character of a judicial inquiry, but were had in aid of the Commander-in-Chief to enable him understandingly to exercise his discretion in determining the fitness of an officer to exercise his commission."

That cases of consumption of the most serious character may positively be cured by "electrical oscillation," a new principle evolved by Nikola Tesla, is the declaration of Dr. Craft C. Carroll of 21 East Twenty-fourth street.

To Cure Consumption by Electricity.

Dr. Carroll has several patients who have been treated by the new method. One is a physician, Dr. E. P. Iliff, himself a specialist in lung diseases, of Newark, N. J. Three weeks ago, it is asserted, he was dying of tuberculosis. Today he is attending to his practice. Another is the Rev. S. W. Switzer, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle in Harrison, N. J. He, too, it is said, has been cured of acute tuberculosis.

Dr. Iliff contracted the disease from a patient a year ago. "I was removed to Dr. Carroll's office in New York ten days ago," he said. "My brother physicians protested against my being removed. They said there was not the slightest chance of recovery. They even predicted the hour I was to die. I took my third oscillation treatment yesterday. I am now attending to my practice again in Newark and am on the road to complete recovery."

The electricity is applied through electrodes from an apparatus which Tesla spent two years in perfecting. By means of the "oscillator" a current of 2,000 and 3,000 volts is sent through the affected parts. The "oscillator" renders powerful currents harmless to life, but they kill the germs. The tubercular matter is then eliminated through the liver, kidneys, and the general glandular system, and recovery follows.

John L. Dunlap, a brother of the evangelist and manager of the Local Credit association, 73 West Eleventh street, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market police court this morning, charged with violation of section 378 of the penal code, concerning usury. The complainant was Charles Winter, who is employed as a clerk by the firm of Schaefer, Schramm & Vogel, 476 Broome street.

Gets $124 Interest on a Loan of $30.

Winter alleges that in June, 1898, he visited Dunlap, whose concern was then known as the Homes Loan association and located at 63 West Eleventh street. After some preliminaries he obtained a loan of $30, but the money actually paid over to him was only $25.04. Winter says Dunlap charged $3 for "notary's fees," $1 in office charges, 90 cents as interest for one month, and six cents for stamps.

The loan was for a month, at the end of which it was to be paid or renewed. Each time the loan was renewed the same advance charges were made, so that every month Winter paid $30 to Dunlap and received $25.04 back. In twenty-two months Winter paid $124 in interest on a loan of $30. On June 1 he refused to pay on the advice of a lawyer. Dunlap was held in bail for examination.

Miss Lottie Gilson, the variety actress, is once more a bride. This will be a surprise to most of her friends, and they will be still more surprised to learn that her present husband is Mr. J. K. Emmett, the actor, son of "Fritz" Emmett, the once famous German comedian. They are spending their honeymoon at the Belvidere Hotel at Far Rockaway.

Surrogate Thomas was asked today by William Waldorf Astor and Charles A. Peabody Jr., the two surviving executors of the will of John Jacob Astor, who died over fifty years ago, to appoint Waldorf Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor, as a third executor of the will, and issue to him letters testamentary. The application will be granted. It appeared from the papers in the case that John Jacob Astor provided by his will that whenever the number of his executors had been reduced to two, the survivors were to apply to the court for the appointment of a third executor. The will was admitted to probate in 1848.

Third Executor of Astor Estate.

Wall street brokers placed no credence today in the report from Philadelphia to the effect that Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining company, had disposed of his large interests in that company to enable him to buy a controlling interest in the National Sugar Refining company, of which James H. Post is President. The rumor was emphatically denied also at the office of the National Sugar Refining company.

The following congratulatory messages from President McKinley and the King of Portugal were flashed direct today between the United States and Portugal over the new line of the Commercial Cable company, which has just been put in operation between the Azores and this country:

Direct Cable to Portugal.

Executive Mansion, Washington.—His Majesty, the King of Portugal, Lisbon: I take pleasure in congratulating your Majesty on the completion of telegraphic communication between the United States and Portugal, and tender my best wishes for the perpetuation and increase of the friendly relations between the two countries.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

His Excellency, the President of the United States of North America, Washington: At this moment when a new element of progress and of economic development unites the Portuguese nation with the United States of North America I hasten to thank you for the kind congratulations which your Excellency has kindly addressed to me, and desire to express my sincerest wishes for the prosperity of the Republic of the United States.

KING OF PORTUGAL.

Felicitations were also exchanged between the President and American residents in the Azores as well as messages from the American officials of the company and the local authorities at the Azores. The new cable connects at the Island of Fayal with the European Azores company's line from the Azores to Portugal, and is the first to connect the Azores with the United States. It also opens direct communication for the first time between this country and Portugal. The European Azores company's cable makes connection at Lisbon with the Portuguese land lines, the Eastern Telegraph company's cables to Spain, the Mediterranean ports, all Africa, India, China, Japan, Australia, and the Philippines, and with the Western Telegraph company's cables to Brasil, Argentina, and other parts of South America.

WHERE HUMBERT PROBABLY WILL BE BURIED.

Church and mausoleum at Superga, near Turin. King Humbert often expressed the wish that he might be buried there, where lie the remains of Victor Emmanuel I.

PORTUGUESE EMIGRANTS HIRED TO WORK ON THE HAWAIIAN PLANTATIONS.

They Are Handled by the Shipping Agent at San Francisco Like So Many Cattle, and No One Is Permitted to Talk with Them.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Forty Portuguese emigrants destined for the sugar plantations of Hawaii arrived at Oakland yesterday. They were handled by a shipping agent as if they were so many cattle. They could not speak English and the condition of their clothing was lamentable. Every effort to talk with them was frustrated by two men, who appeared to be acting as guards.

Joseph Dureo of Honolulu, who directed their transportation, said he had induced them to forsake the coal district of Pennsylvania for the more fruitful pastures of Hawaii. The manner of their shipment gave the impression they were contract laborers. Twenty minutes before the band of ragged and ill-fed men, women, and children boarded the vessel, Captain Austin of the sailing vessel John G. North emphatically stated he was not going to carry passengers. A few minutes afterwards an old day coach which had been switched from the overland train was sent down to the end of the dock. It was crowded with the Portuguese, who were talking excitedly in their native tongue. The door at one end of the car was nailed up. A guard stood at the other end of the car to prevent the occupants from getting out. When asked for information about the trip he refused to talk or allow any one in the car to say anything.

As soon as the car reached the end of the wharf the emigrants were herded on board the ship like so many sheep. Captain Austin refused to explain the sudden change in his plans. As soon as the last of the emigrants' belongings were hoisted on board the vessel it drifted out into the stream. From the conversation between Dureo and one of the guards it appears that the emigrants were engaged to work on the sugar plantation for $20 a month. Every effort to find from the emigrants themselves whether they were United States citizens or not was frustrated by the interference of the guards.

CUBANS TO VISIT PRESIDENT.

Teachers Taking a Summer Course at Harvard Will Make the Trip to Washington.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Superintendent Frye will take the Cuban teachers to Washington. There are about 1,400 persons, including interpreters, who will make the trip. They will probably leave Cambridge Aug. 16, and if President McKinley can receive the teachers on the 18th the party will leave here for an all-rail trip to Washington on the 17th. The baggage will not be taken along, but will be shipped directly to the transports in New York harbor.

Gen. Buffington May Be Court-Martialed.

The five transports have been ordered to be in New York harbor on the 16th, in readiness to receive the teachers, and they will make their headquarters on the steamers while in New York. They will probably spend two or three days in New York and then the ships will sail in company, under sailing orders to arrive in Havana in company.

A reunion will be held at Havana, and after that the transports will scatter to the various ports.

OBITUARY.

JOHN M'CURDY, Chicago, an old resident of the city, prominent in business, musical, and Masonic circles, died yesterday morning at his residence, 412 North Normal Parkway. He was connected with the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper company. For twenty-five years he was organist of the Church of the Redeemer on the West Side. Funeral services will be conducted at 2:30 on Sunday afternoon at his late residence under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity.

Forger Sentenced to Jail.

John Howard, 60 years old, the bookkeeper for W. M. Marshall, a horse dealer at 4106 Emerald avenue, who forged his employer's name to a check whereby he secured $7,000 from the Drovers' National Bank several months ago, was yesterday sentenced to an indefinite term at Joliet by Judge Hutchinson.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

No mother should overlook so good a skin cure as Greve's Ointment. Every home needs it.

Parker's Hair Balsam aids the hair growth.

For a tonic and regulator nothing equals Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

MAJ. ARMES SUED BY ELLA PLATT.

Plaintiff Demands $50,000 of the Officer for Breach of Promise.

LONG LIST OF CHARGES.

Supt. Doherty Says Stone for Chicago Postoffice Cannot Be Hauled Over Streets.

NATIONAL CAPITAL GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.

Major George A. Armes, retired, who enjoys the distinction of having been court-martialed oftener than any other army officer, and who gained considerable notoriety by tweaking the nose of Governor James A. Beaver during President Cleveland's first inaugural, was today named as defendant in a breach of promise suit. The plaintiff is Miss Ella M. Platt, an artist, who asks $50,000 damages for the practice of deception and the commission of a personal assault on the plaintiff by the Major, who is a divorced man and the father of a family of grown children. The charges are sensational in character and have created a great deal of gossip.

Major Armes Sued for Breach of Promise.

The plaintiff alleges that Major Armes promised to marry her on two occasions, but that he has neglected and refused to do so, although requested by the plaintiff to fulfill his promise. By reason of this refusal Miss Platt maintains that she has been damaged to the extent of $15,000. The plaintiff says that, confiding in the promise of Major Armes and in his integrity and honor, and being assured by him that under the laws of the District of Columbia it was only necessary, to constitute a legal marriage, that the contracting parties should sign an agreement setting forth their intention in that behalf and live together, therefore the plaintiff and defendant signed, on July 20, 1897, the following agreement:

We do hereby agree that we will, and do, hereby become man and wife, and agree to love, honor, and obey each other, and to live together as such and for the mutual benefit of each other.

In pursuance of this agreement the plaintiff declares that they lived together about four months, all of which time she supposed she was his lawful wife.

Upon being undeceived Miss Platt demanded that Major Armes marry her, as he had promised, but the Major refused. As a balm for the great mental suffering and distress she wants $15,000 additional. It is further alleged that Major Armes promised to place Miss Platt in charge of his hotel near Chevy Chase and pay her 20 per cent of the profits or income arising from the hotel business. This promise was, it is said, kept by the Major for only one month, when he forcibly removed her without fault on her part. For this action Miss Platt asks $10,000 additional damages.

Other Promises She Alleges Were Broken.

The plaintiff further alleges that Jan. 20, 1898, Major Armes with great force and violence beat her, shook and pulled her, threw her upon the ground, violently kicked her, and tore her clothing. As a result Miss Platt asserts she suffered great pain and was obliged to pay large sums for medical treatment. For the violence alleged to have been suffered at the hands of Major Armes the plaintiff wants $10,000, making in all $50,000. April 23, 1897, Mrs. Lucy H. Armes was granted a divorce from Major Armes. For some time prior to that date this couple figured prominently in the divorce courts. Mrs. Armes instituted a suit for divorce against Major Armes, charging him with brutality and non-support. She withdrew the suit, but subsequently renewed it and was granted the divorce, alimony, and the custody of their children.

M. J. Doherty, Superintendent of Streets of Chicago, would effectually stop work on the public buildings in that city if he has his way, but fortunately the position taken by him is untenable, as well as ludicrous.

Supt. Doherty Clashes with Uncle Sam.

Recently George Bodwell, representing John Peirce, the contractor for the public building, received a letter from Mr. Doherty in which the latter arbitrarily forbade the use of the streets of the city for hauling the blocks of granite for the public building. The letter was in substance:

"Owing to the weight of the stones used in the Chicago public building you will not be permitted to use the streets of Chicago to haul these heavy loads."

This rather extraordinary action caused some merriment in the Treasury department when it was heard of, and it seems rather strange that Mr. Doherty should attempt arbitrarily to interfere with this work. It will be observed that the made no suggestions about the government paying for any damage done to the streets. As air ships have not been perfected so as to permit of their use for transporting heavy loads, nor can balloons be utilized for heavy work, the government will continue to use the public streets. Mr. Bodwell has not paid the slightest attention to the letter, and he will not do so. Some of the blocks of granite used in the building weigh from ten to fifteen tons, and the columns, which are forty-two feet long and five feet in diameter, weigh sixty-five tons.

General Buffington, Chief of Ordnance, has rendered himself liable to trial by court-martial and is exceedingly anxious over the prospect which threatens him with that fate for his failure to consult the Board on Ordnance and Fortifications before he adopted a three-inch mountain gun for the army. He announced through the newspapers the other day that he had adopted such a gun, and on Tuesday he opened bids for the manufacture of 200 of the pieces.

Makes His Clerks Earn Their Money.

General Miles has called Secretary Root's attention to the incident, with the result that no contract will be made for the construction of the guns until after the next session of the board, which will be held on Aug. 23 at Sandy Hook, where the board will witness some tests of guns said to be better and cheaper than that adopted by General Buffington.

President McKinley left for Canton tonight on the 7:30 train. He traveled in a special car and will reach Canton at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. He was accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou and Controller Dawes, who will be the guest of the President over Sunday. The President will remain in Canton for several weeks unless important business makes it necessary for him to return to Washington.

F. H. Morris, Auditor for the War department, said today his office, which one year ago was three years behind in its work, has entirely caught up, and this, too, with the same force of clerks as was employed on the work before. When Mr. Morris was transferred from the Auditor's department of the Navy department to that of the War department the change was made on account of his record in bringing clerks down to earning the money paid them by the government. Senators and Congressmen were almost hourly laying some complaint at the door of the Auditor's department in a hope of adjusting some long delayed claim, only to be told that the best possible was being done. Mr. Morris went about increasing the work of each clerk in the most systematic manner, and in less than two months had weeded out the inefficient force to the extent allowed by political influence brought to bear.

There were sixteen of the $1,800 positions filled by men past 60 years, and a few of them almost unable to perform the duties allotted to them in any manner. Though Mr. Morris reported all such cases when the Senate ordered an investigation into the matter of incompetent and age-ridden clerks last winter, he still has most of these men with him. Even under these unfavorable circumstances, Mr. Morris has settled 3,887 claims, involving $3,428,547, as against 1,991 the previous year, or before the reform was undertaken. Of the military claims, the ones that gave the most trouble through the overanxiety of politicians for their constituents, 56,764 were settled, as against 16,038 in the year previous. In addition to the other work of the paymaster's division, 2,940 accounts were examined, while 2,207 is the record for the year previous.

"Many American shoe salesmen with whom I have acquaintance," says Consul Halstead at Birmingham, England, "report great progress in this market, and find they are now sought where formerly they had to plead for an opening chance. One salesman, who was in Birmingham recently, told me that his books for the year recorded the sale of $300,000 worth of shoes in Great Britain alone, and stated his books would not show all the sales he had made here because there were so many of his customers who could not be persuaded that they could not buy better by buying from the home house direct. These figures, it should be noted, represent the sales of one concern, and there are, I understand, at least twenty other shoe houses represented in England. One New England shoe manufacturer has established a retail store in London, where he sells his goods, and this establishment has already proved so profitable he is opening another one in a different section of the city, and contemplates an extension throughout the provinces. Large manufacturers have found it to their advantage in the United States to establish their own retail stores throughout the cities of the country, and this is much more important here, as the average English shopkeeper gives such long credits and has so much of his money represented on his books that he cannot keep an extensive stock. Low-priced cash dealings, one price to all, confirmed by plainly marked figures, are features of business just as acceptable to the buyers here as at home."

English Like American Footwear.

Secretary Gage demonstrated today that he has no false pride, and he astonished a number of his clerks and other pedestrians who were passing along Fifteenth street, opposite the Treasury, by seating himself upon the steps leading to a dentist's office, from which ground of vantage he read his afternoon paper. Secretary Gage may be seen almost any day emerging from the Treasury Building at the close of business hours and strolling up the street in the most leisurely manner. He always buys an afternoon paper, which he begins reading immediately. When he finds the news particularly interesting he will pause and finish the article which attracts his attention. This afternoon he purchased a newspaper and sauntered across the street reading it. Suddenly he stopped as if he were much interested. He remained standing a few minutes, then glancing about him his eyes rested upon a stairway leading up to a dentist's office. He deliberately seated himself on the second step and continued to read. The many passers-by smiled as they noticed the democratic seat occupied by the Secretary, but none ventured to interrupt. He had laid his cane beside him on the step and remained there for fully a quarter of an hour, when he folded up his paper and walked towards a street car, which he boarded and went home.

Secretary Gage's Democratic Ways.

There is a row threatened in the Naval Board of Construction over the determination of the majority of its members to build three armored cruisers instead of three protected cruisers, as provided by Congress at its last session. Chief Constructor Hichborn contends that the law shall be strictly adhered to and that a cruiser of but 8,000 tons trial displacement shall be designed. The other members insist that a vessel of 9,500 tons displacement with armor shall be built. This, says Rear Admiral Hichborn, has the effect of placing these ships in the armored cruiser class, for which there is no warrant in law.

At Outs Over the New Cruisers.

All Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister, has moved from his legation on Q street to a spacious country house at Cleveland Park, which he has leased for three months. The change of residence was made for the benefit of Mme. Ferrouh and her baby, Muchleba Ali, who was born at the legation on July 4. Mme. Ferrouh and her young sister-in-law, who are the only Turkish women of their rank in America, will observe the same rigid laws of Mohammedan decorum in their suburban home as made for the legation in this city. Their new house, which is the property of John Sherman, is surrounded by a fair-sized garden, but is in one of the well-settled suburbs of the capital.

Turkish Minister Rents Suburban Home.

ANDREW ADAIR ASKS DAMAGES.

Sues J. J. Kinsley, Secretary of Allied Printing Trades Council, for $15,000, Alleging Libel.

Andrew B. Adair has sued John J. Kinsley, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades council, for $15,000 damages for alleged libelous statements. The action is based on the publication last May in the Midland Mechanic, a Kansas City paper, of an article in which it was stated that the management of the mechanical departments of the Chicago Record and News, of which Adair had charge, had a hostile feeling towards the employment of union labor.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

GOOD — LAKE VIEW. GOOD — CHICAGO AVE. GOOD — 14th ST. GOOD — HYDE PARK.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

EUROPEAN MAILS—Saturday, Aug. 4.—For Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Lourenzo Marquez, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Russia, and Cape Colony, via New York, closes daily at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for France, Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close tomorrow at 12 p. m. via S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

WEST INDIES—For Cuba daily at 2 a. m. and 1 and 6:15 p. m.

For Porto Rico daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, final close at 12 p. m. today.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—For southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via Mobile, final close Wednesday at 4:30 p. m.

For Para and Manaos, Brazil, final close at 12 p. m. today.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close Tuesday at 4:30 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS—For Hawaii, Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily at 2 a. m. and 9 p. m., final close Aug. 7 at 9 p. m.

For Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and Australia, via San Francisco, final close today at 12 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Anderson, Gustaf, 38; Cook County Hospital, Aug. 1.
Altpeter, Lillian S., 7; 756 Ogden-av., Aug. 1.
Bourke, Mary, 32; 178 Mather-st., Aug. 2.
Brennan, Margaret, 67; 1238 S. Center-av., Aug. 2.
Bryant, Jane, 68; 762 64th-st., Aug. 2.
Chiaro, Vincenzo, 6; 489 S. Clark-st., Aug. 1.
Flanigan, Josephine, 31; 63 Edgemont-av., Aug. 2.
Fuchs, Cust, 42; 82 Austin-av., Aug. 3.
Freeman, Dory, 40; 10 Lowell-pl., Aug. 2.
Graves, Hilda D., 17; 6043 State-st., Aug. 1.
Gawinsky, Gregory, 58; 615 S. Center-av., Aug. 1.
Grady, Mary A., 51; 453 Erie-st., Aug. 2.
Hosek, James, 57; 1150 S. Albany-av., Aug. 2.
Johnson, Helma, 32; 426 Elm-st., Aug. 2.
Janaczieski, Stanislaw, 21; 100 Cornell-st., July 30.
Kos, Frank, 30; 838 W. 18th-st., Aug. 2.
Kaegbein, Carl, 19; 3604 S. Paulina-st., Aug. 2.
Kruger, Oscar A., 21; 76 Sedgwick-st., Aug. 1.
Koenig, Elizabeth, 45; 150 E. Ohio-st., Aug. 2.
King, Jacob, 29; 2 W. 18th-st., Aug. 2.
Knudson, Annie, 86; Nor. Old People's Home, Aug. 1.
Lietz, Frank, 17; 206 W. 22d-pl., July 31.
Loomis, John M., 75; 55 Lake Shore-av., Aug. 2.

A WOMAN'S TOILET

Is to her a very serious matter—particularly so when traveling. Every woman is delighted with the charming toilet arrangements in the new compartment sleeping cars of the

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

Chicago to Dubuque, St. Paul and Minneapolis; to Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City.

City Office: 115 Adams Street, Depot: Harrison & 5th Av., Chicago.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

Le Fren, Hilda C., 34; 5210 Trumbull-av., Aug. 2.
Lemen, Mary J., 79; 435 Oakley-blvd., Aug. 3.
Matlack, Sarah H., 53; 4428 Champlain-av., Aug. 3.
Miller, Anna S., 66; 793 W. Ohio-st., Aug. 2.
Miles, Mathias, 69; 870 California-av., Aug. 2.
McGee, Bridget, 38; 1016 Carlin-av., Aug. 1.
McDonnell, Annie, 28; 131 Hickory-av., Aug. 1.
Nevels, Michael, 26; 548 42d-st., Aug. 1.
Pettibone, Ellen, 30; 1 Warwick-pl., July 31.
Reilly, Thomas, 60; 34 W. Madison-st., July 30.
Schmidt, Peter, 43; 850 Lincoln-st., Aug. 1.
Sindwald, Emma, 6; 1221 Fox-st., Aug. 1.
Straus, Anton, 65; 1072 31st-pl., Aug. 2.
Scalitti, Domenico, 22; Aug. 2.
Sheehan, Michael, 12; 1537 40th-av., Aug. 2.
Sing, Wung, 34; 300 S. Clark-st., Aug.
Scharschinski, Dorothea, 57; 4836 Justine-st., Aug. 2.
Wheeler, Mary A., 31; 1623 Fulton-st., Aug. 3.
Young, Benjamin F., 58; 250 Cortland-st., Aug. 2.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Illinois—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday, fresh southeasterly winds.

Ohio and Indiana—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday, fresh east to south winds.

Lower Michigan—Generally fair Saturday, showers and cooler in northern, fair in southern portion Sunday, light to fresh southeasterly winds.

Upper Michigan—Showers and cooler Saturday, Sunday fair in western, showers in eastern portion, fresh southeasterly winds.

Wisconsin—Showers and cooler in northern and western, fair in southeast portion Saturday, Sunday fair, fresh northeasterly winds.

Minnesota—Showers Saturday, warmer with cooler in southern portion, Sunday fair, fresh northeasterly winds.

Iowa and Missouri—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday, southerly winds.

North Dakota—Showers and cooler Saturday in eastern portion, fair in western, Sunday fair, variable winds.

South Dakota—Fair Saturday and Sunday, cooler in eastern portion Saturday, southerly winds.

Nebraska—Fair Saturday and Sunday, southerly winds.

Place of observation.	Time taken: Aug. 3, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene		29.94	78	82	S.E.		.02	Rain
Albany		30.14	64	76	N.		....	Clear
Alpena		30.10	66	66	E.		....	Clear
Atlanta		30.00	84	90	E.		....	Clear
Amarillo		29.92	74	82	S.E.		Tr.	Fair
Battleford		29.70	64	70	E.		....	Fair
Bismarck		29.76	86	88	N.E.		....	Clear
Buffalo		30.16	70	74	E.		....	Clear
Boston		30.14	70	78	E.		....	Clear
Cairo		30.06	88	92	S.E.		....	Clear
Calgary		29.90	62	70	E.		....	Fair
Charlotte		30.04	78	90	E.		....	Clear
Cheyenne		29.76	74	82	N.W.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Chicago		30.10	72	78	E.		....	Clear
Cincinnati		30.10	82	84	E.		2.34	Clear
Cleveland		30.14	72	74	N.E.		....	Clear
Concordia		29.90	84	90	S.		....	Clear
Davenport		29.98	70	84	S.		....	Clear
Denver		29.80	78	90	S.		Tr.	Rain
Des Moines		29.98	80	90	S.W.		....	Clear
Detroit		30.14	70	78	E.		....	Clear
Dodge City		29.92	82	88	S.		....	Clear
Dubuque		29.98	82	92	S.		....	Clear
Duluth		29.92	60	68	N.E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
El Paso		29.84	78	86	S.		....	Clear
Edmonton		29.82	50	66	W.		.22	Rain
Galveston		30.08	82	86	E.		1.02	Clo'dy
Grand Haven		30.06	70	80	E.		....	Clear
Green Bay		30.06	70	80	S.E.		....	Fair
Havre		29.80	74	90	S.		....	Clear
Helena		29.86	74	90	W.		....	Clear
Huron		29.72	92	96	S.E.		....	Clear
Indianapolis		30.06	74	84	E.		....	Clear
Jacksonville		30.06	82	88	E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Kansas City		30.00	80	90	S.E.		....	Clear
Little Rock		30.02	86	92	E.		....	Clear
Los Angeles		29.82	70	80	S.E.		....	Clear
Marquette		30.12	62	70	E.		....	Clear
Memphis		30.06	88	94	E.		....	Clear
Medicine Hat		30.00	74	78	W.		....	Clo'dy
Milwaukee		30.06	72	74	E.		.66	Clear
Minnedosa		29.80	72	78	N.W.		....	Fair
Montgomery		30.02	86	96	N.E.		....	Clear
Montreal		30.08	70	76	N.W.		....	Fair
Nashville		30.08	80	90	N.E.		....	Clear
New Orleans		30.08	82	88	S.		....	Clo'dy
New York City		30.06	74	80	N.W.		....	Clear
Norfolk		30.06	76	86	S.E.		.01	Fair
North Platte		29.78	78	92	S.		....	Clo'dy
Oklahoma		29.96	82	88	S.E.		....	Clo'dy
Omaha		29.90	86	90	S.		....	Clear
Oswego		30.12	64	70	E.		....	Clo'dy
Palestine		29.98	86	90	S.		....	Clo'dy
Parkersburg		30.10	78	86	N.		....	Clear
Philadelphia		30.08	74	80	N.		....	Clear
Pittsburg		30.10	76	82	N.		.08	Clear
Pueblo		29.82	74	84	N.		....	Clear
Qu' Appelle		29.68	74	78	S.W.		....	Clear
Rapid City		29.68	84	86	N.		....	Fair
Roseburg		29.90	60	68	S.W.		....	Clear
St. Louis		30.04	88	94	S.		....	Clear
St. Paul		29.86	90	94	S.W.		....	Clear
Salt Lake City		29.96	86	94	W.		Tr.	Clear
Ste. Marie		30.12	68	76	S.E.		....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.		30.04	82	90	S.W.		....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.		30.04	86	90	S.		....	Clear
Vicksburg		30.00	88	92	N.E.		....	Clear
Washington		30.08	74	80	N.		.34	Clear
White River		30.12	72	80	S.E.		....	Fair
Williston		29.84	78	80	S.		.10	Clear
Winnipeg		29.82	66	76	S.		....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 75; 9 a. m., 75; 10 a. m., 76; 11 a. m., 77; 12 m., 77; 1 p. m., 78; 2 p. m., 80; 3 p. m., 80. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.59; 6 p. m., 29.55.

DEATHS.

ADDY—Edward Addy, Aug. 3. Funeral from his late residence, 6932 Wentworth-av., Sunday, Aug. 5, 11 a. m., to Graceland Cemetery.

BORGE—Hulda Agnes Maranda (née Sorenson), Aug. 1, 7 a. m., aged 52 years. Funeral from 3 Sigrist-a. (W. N. Sacramento-av.), Sunday, Aug. 5, 1 p. m., to Mount Olive.

CHASE—Aug. 1, 1900, Victor H. Chase, aged 21 years, drowned at Spring Lake, Mich. Funeral services at his home, 35 S. Hoyne-av., Sunday, at 1:30 p. m. Burial at Ros

TEST OF SDINEY LUCAS.

DERBY COLT TO START IN THE BRIGHTON CUP TODAY.

He Will Carry 100 Pounds and Is an Equal Second Choice in the Betting with Imp, Ethelbert Being the Favorite—Report That Prince of Melbourne Has Broken Down—Pink Coat Equals Mile Record at Hawthorne—Results at Saratoga.

New York, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—On the eve of the race for the Brighton Cup the field grows smaller. Another good horse is announced not to start. This time it is the Prince of Melbourne. The Prince has broken down and may not go to the post again this season.

This leaves the probable starters as follows:

Horse, weight, jockey.	Betting.
Ethelbert, 124 [Spencer]	2 to 1
Imp, 121 [Mitchell]	4 to 1
Raffaello, 124 [Jenkins]	8 to 1
Sidney Lucas, 100 [Bullman]	4 to 1
Prince McClurg, 124 [Van Kuren	6 to 1
Herbert, 106 [Henry]	20 to 1
Motley, 104 [Maher]	12 to 1

This is the last of the big spring stakes. It is a race for the championship, and it shows which owners really have confidence in their horses and which have not. This is a race to which no penalties are attached, the weights being for age.

When it was learned today that the Prince of Melbourne would not start it caused great regret, for hundreds looked upon him as a sure winner. As the race now stands, it seems to be an open one. Ethelbert, who has run and won a fair sort of race lately, will be the favorite.

The probable betting tomorrow, as furnished by Layer George Rose, is quoted in the summary.

Prince McClurg will have a large following, and old Imp is sure to be well backed. It is said the old mare is in good shape—that the race the other day, instead of hurting, helped her greatly.

Sidney Lucas ran a poor race yesterday, being beaten by Motley, David Garrick, and Ilia Gun, but this has not discouraged the Thompson brothers, his owners. They think their good horse will win. Mr. Thompson said today: "One mile and a sixteenth is too short for my horse. Is there any one who saw that race who does not know that if it had been a sixteenth further Sidney Lucas would have won? He likes distance, and the greater it is the better he goes. I think he'll win."

It is true Sidney Lucas came strong in the end in the Glen Cove Handicap. At one stage of the race he was forty lengths to the rear, but he came fast in the last quarter and made up much ground that he was only nosed out by Big Gun. Had the race been a mile and a quarter, Big Gun, while Sidney Lucas was getting better. Most of the Eastern turf followers, however, don't fancy the winner of the Glen Cove Handicap. They say he has been shipped around too much, and although he has run good races in the West, he did not meet the best horses in the East. Besides, he is a 3-year-old, and there again is a disadvantage. His friends, however, declare Sidney Lucas likes a little extra, and the one-quarter miles of the Brighton Cup will give him a chance to get going in his running style. He will win, and there will be others who will back him the same opinion.

Other trainers are equally as confident, to the public can have some fun picking a winner.

Motley, it was said today, probably will be an added starter. The addition of this colt will introduce another element of uncertainty. There may be several others started at the last moment especially if there should happen to be more scratches.

At the Brighton Beach track today the first three went to favorites and the last three to outsiders. Termless lasted just long enough in the first race to win, Lingenfelter and Agnes Lee ahead in the first jump past the post. Dave S. gave the spectators heart disease in the steeplechase. Charagrace, ridden by Fisher, and there was 4 to 1 on the stable. In a drive through the stretch Dave S. almost caught Charagrace, being beaten by a short head. The fall of the first jump and Dudley E. stumbled and threw his rider.

Gold Fox, a stable companion of Sidney Lucas, was favorite in the third. He led all the way and won by a length from Flax Spinner.

General Marr Gary was made favorite in the handicap at one mile and a sixteenth. Bettie Gray set the pace for the first mile, when she stopped. Herbert went to the front, but General Marr Gary and Kamara came strong. Kamara held on and won, with General Marr Gary was beaten a length by Herbert.

Bowen won the fifth race at the longest price of the day—40 to 1—with Midnight Chimes at 8 to 1 won all the way.

Brighton Beach Summaries, Aug. 3.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
Ethelbert, 124 [Spencer]		1	1	1	1½	1nk
Imp, 121 [Mitchell]		4	3	2	2½	2½
Raffaello, 124 [Jenkins]		3	4	3	3½	3½
Sidney Lucas, 109 [Bullman]		2	2	4	4	4
Prince McClurg, 124 [Van Kuren		5	5	5	5	5
Herbert, 106 [Henry]		6	6	6	6	6
Motley, 104 [Maher]		7	7	7	7	7

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Bowen won the fifth race at the longest price of the day—40 to 1—with Midnight Chimes at 8 to 1 won all the way.

Brighton Beach Summaries, Aug. 3.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-5	Golf Stick, 107 [Spencer]	3	2	1½	1½	1¹
4-1	Dave S., 113 [Fisher]	1	1	2½	2½	2ns
4-1	Dave S. 143 [Veitch]	4	4	3½	3½	3¹
3-1	Gov. Budd, 141 [Shedd]	2	3	4	4	3ns

Time, 4:30 2-5. Mars Chan, 143; Old Tank, 140, finished as named. Dudley E., 143, stumbled and threw his rider at the first jump. Scratched—Chargrace, Start good. Won driving. Old Tank bolted at the first jump.

Third race, 1 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-5	Gold Fox, 104 [Spencer]	3	1½	1½	1½	1¹
4-1	Flax Spinner, 108 [McJ'nt]	4	3½	2½	2½	2n
12-1	Sir Fitzhugh, 98 [Bowen]	2	9	6	4	3h

Time, 1:42 3-5. Dagonet, 108; Diamond, 103; Orderal, 98; Cheesestraw, 91; Ceylon, 94; Yoloco, 99; Jack Telling, 96; Lindula, 101; Beautiful, 86; Tyr, 98; Ahuna, 103, finished as named. Won driving. Sir Silver Fox—Catita. At post 38 minutes. Start good. Won easily. Sir Fitzhugh closed a lot of ground in the last half. Lindula pulled up at the start.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
13-5	Kamara, 110 [Spencer]	2	2½	3½	2½	1¹
4-1	Herbert, 106 [Henry]	4	3½	1½	1½	2¹
5-2	Gen. M. Gary, 112 [Claw'n]	3	4	4	3½	3¹

Time, 1:46. Bettie Gray, 111 pounds, also ran. Winner, b. c., by Hanover—Kamara. Start good. Won driving. Kamara was probably best and was splendidly handled. General Marr Gary was pretty well used badly.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Kid Cox, 107 [Henry]	4	3½	3½	3½	1¹
7-5	Kid Cox, 103 [Slack]	3	1½	1½	1½	2¹
8-1	Margaret Lenehan, 107 [Jenkins]	2	4	4	4	3¹

Time, 1:00 3-5. Albula, 97 pounds; Screech, 109; Annie Thompson, 94, finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Kilwarlin—Margaret Lenehan. Start good. Won driving. Bowen came with a rush and just got up. Kid Cox is a good looker. Marothen, off poorly, fell in the stretch. Annie Thompson was pulled up at the start.

Sixth race, ⅝ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	Mid. Chimes, 105 [Henry]	1	2½	1½	1½	1¹
4-1	Stonester, 117 [Wed'dge]	2	1½	2½	2½	2¹
10-1	Tinge, 102 [Jenkins]	6	5½	3½	4½	3¹

Time, 1:14 2-5. Bonster, 117 pounds; Buffoon, 117; Sir Clipper, 117; Wed'dge, 117; Lucrezia, 115; Ortrud, 105, finished as named. Winner, blk. f., by Hermence—Glene. Start good. Won cleverly. Stonester closed up fast. Buffoon closed up ground in the stretch. Leedsville stopped after an early show of speed.

Brighton Beach Entries.

First race, 1¼ miles—Rare Perfume, 106 pounds; Earl Kelly, 96; Sir Pitzhugh, 96; Hansborough, 93.

Second race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds—Golden Age, 118 pounds; Kenilworth, 115; Demurrer, 105; King Pepper, 105; Belvino, br. c., by Belvedere—Vintage, 100; The Regent, 100; Bowen, 100.

Third race, ⅝ mile—Benneville, 115 pounds; Sharpless, 115; Impartial, 115; Barneystone, 115; Tyre, 115; Bardella, 110; Miriam Claire, 110; Toluca, 110; Candling, 105; Cyrano, 105; Innominatum, 102; Lon Kate, 100; Smoke, 100; Musette, 100; Argent, 100.

Fourth race, 2¼ miles, the Brighton Cup, $5,000 added—Ethelbert, 124 pounds; Prince McClurg, 124; Imp, 121; Sidney Lucas, 100; Herbert, 106; Prince of Melbourne, 109.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, the Electric Handicap, $1,000 added, 2-year-olds, fillies—Tower of Candles, 116 pounds; Divonne, 110; Queen o'Day, 107; All Saints, 105; Lady Bramble, 100; Maria Bolton, 95.

Sixth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, selling—The Chamberlain, 108 pounds; Midwood, 101; Harry McCoun, 101; Presidigitator, 98; Maggie Light, 96.

PINK COAT TIES THE TRACK RECORD

Four First Choices Out of Seven Show in Front.

Pink Coat equaled Hawthorne's mile track record in the fifth race yesterday. He was in with imp. Mint Sauce, Boney Boy, Cambrian, and Livadia, and, although he won quite handily on the end, he had to be driven hard to beat out Mint Sauce. The latter and Boney Boy made the running around to the head of the stretch, where Pink Coat displaced Pa Bradley's trick and set sail after Mint Sauce. The latter, however, was full of run and compelled Winkfield to ride for all that was in him to win out. Mint Sauce was an easy second, but the others indulged in a fighting finish for third money, which fell to Boney Boy, beating Cambrian a neck.

Followers of favorites had a merry time of it with the bookies and put four first choice picks over the plate, Fonda, Fancywood, Pink Coat, and Hard Knot. The crowd was exceptionally large, and, as the majority was down on the good things, it voted the day's sport the best that ever happened.

The proceedings began with a six-furlong dash for 2-year-olds in which P. Dunne's Fondo was considered the best, and with Winkfield up was installed favorite. Eldred, at any old price, attempted to make a runaway race of it, and showed the way to the stretch, where he blew up. Fondo at this point was third, Woodstick second and going nicely. Opposite the betting ring Winkfield forced his mount upon even terms with Woodstick and beat him out cleverly. The smart set was in a quandary as to whether Parmenion, Pirate J., or Van Hoorebeke would follow in the footsteps of Fondo, and finally selected the former. The selection proved correct—" with reverse English "—as Van won from Pirate J. after being hustled along to the end. Parmenion ran third. There was a strong tip out on Fame Irishman, but his chances of winning were upset by being bumped into and almost thrown. Fancy Wood took the third event handily, she was by far the best in the race, and she had to be to win. Winkfield had the mount, but it was not his jockeyship that landed her first under the wire, as he rode her badly. He had her shut off on the far turn, and before he could get straightened out she was a poor fourth. In fact, it appeared as though she was hopelessly beaten. She made up her lost ground before entering the stretch, then with clear sailing mowed down her field rapidly and won out by a length. Regea came strong on the end and secured the place. Telephone Girl was the medium of a heavy plunge, but Ransom pulled her up at the start.

If ever a horse had tough racing luck it was Hard Knot in the fourth race. He was played for a good thing by the wise set, but he gave them heart disease before his number was posted. He was off next to last, and running close to the rail got pocketed right at the start. Herring held him in the same position racing down the backstretch, evidently thinking those in front would swing out wide enough at the far turn to permit him to squeeze through. When the turn was reached he thought he saw the desired opening and made for it at once. The field, however, closed in on him before he could get through. He was then bumped into, which threw him off his stride and almost sent him to his knees. He was then last, and was compelled to pull around his field. He passed Etta and Lucky Monday going around the turn and landed in the stretch in fourth place. When straightened for home he picked up the leaders one by one and won out by a head. Dissolute also came with a rush through the stretch and finished second. Nobleman, the second choice, was third.

If Tully could have gotten through with Sam Thompson half way down the stretch his number would have been posted as the winner of the sixth race instead of Miss Liza. Sam wasn't given a thought by anybody when he went to the post with odds of 30 to 1 marked against him. Miss Liza made the running, and at all times looked a sure winner. She faltered a little half way down the stretch, but came again and lasted long enough to win by a nose. Sam Thompson simply ate up everything in front of him in the race for home, and would have won in another jump. The final event went to Clara Meador, a 20 to 1 shot. Tim Gainey was second and Hub Prather third. The latter, however, was disqualified for interfering with Vincennes, the favorite, who finished fourth.

Jockeys Narvaez, Walsh, and Kiley were set down for ons week by Judges Kuhl and Trevathan for careless riding.

Hawthorne Summaries Aug. 3.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1-1	Fondo, 117 [J. Winkfield]	2	2h	2h	2ns	1¹
12-1	Edith Q., 109 [Ruiz]	4	4ns	6ns	5¹	2¹
7-1	Woodstick, 108 [Mathews]	1	2h	3½	3½	3¹

Time, 1:15. Eldred, 105 pounds; Omdurman, 110; Hanswurst, 108; Fairy Prince, 105; Burnett's Walkaway, 105; Bugaboo, 109; Rosewood, 106; Ananias, 105; Floranthe, 107; Al Brown, 113 finished as named. Winner, P. Dunne's ch. g., by Fonso—Cimalda. Excellent start. Won cleverly at the end after an early drive. Eldred showed a lot of speed. Bugaboo had a rough journey.

Second race, ⅝ mile, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
11-2	V. Hoorbeke, 102 [Tally]	2	2½	2½	2½	1¹
6-1	Pirate J., 105 [Hertzog]	3	3½	3½	4¹	2½
7-2	Parmenion, 105 [Mat'ws]	1	1½	4ns	3¹	3¹

Time, 1:14½. Floridan, 102 pounds; Irishman, 102; Zaza, 100; Troubaline, 100; Mountebank, 109; Microscope, 105; A Se Ti, 102; Grace Logan, 100, finished as named. Winner, J. Huffman's br. g., by Van Buren—Etta Gilroy. At post 12 minutes. Start poor. Won driving. Parmenion, perhaps, should have won. He got away poorly. Floridan showed a sharp turn of speed. Tame Irishman was bumped, and came within an ace of falling shortly after the start. Zaza ran her race at the post.

Third race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, fillies:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1-1	Ivy, 107 [Ruiz]	2	2½	2½	2½	1¹
10-1	Regea, 112 [Bradford]	7	7h	5½	3½	2¹
5-1	Barbara M., 112 [Narvaez]	8	8¹	6¹	4½	3¹

Time, 1:01 3-5. Diamond Jo, 107 pounds; Fridolin, 105; Tootsie Queen, 105; Miriam, 105; Telephone Girl, 110; Wattalia, 105, finished as named. Winner, W. S. Barnes' br. f., by Prince of Monaco—Sara Fair start. Won easily at the end after a hard early drive. Barbara M. had bad luck early. Regea broke running, and showed a sharp turn of speed. Ransom pulled Telephone Girl up at the start.

Fourth race, 1 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
8-5	Black Knot, 112 [Herring]	3	3½	3½	3½	1¹
12-1	Dissolute, 110 [Mathews]	1	2h	2h	2ns	2¹
5-1	Nobleman, 102 [W. Kiley]	2	1h	1½	1½	3¹

Time, 1:41½. Star Chamber, 108 pounds; Etta, 95; Lucky Monday, 111, finished as named. Winner, F. X. Miner's blk. c., by Duke of Montrose—Bon Mot. Good start. Won hand ridden. Hart Knot never got clear and fully settled in his stride until the stretch was reached. Then he labored with a tremendous rush. Etta showed some speed.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
9-5	Fink Coat, 114 [J. W'kfd]	2h	1½	4h	2¹	1¹
4-1	Mint Sauce, 104 [Ruiz]	1	1½	1½	1½	2¹
30-1	Boney Boy, 109 [Seaton]	3h	2½	2½	3h	3ns

Time, 1:39¾. Cambrian, 118 pounds; Livadia, 106, finished as named. Winner, P. Dunne's b. h., by Leonatus—Alice Brand. Start good. Won cleverly. Neither Cambrian nor Livadia had a fair chance. It was a fast race, and equaled the track record.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
6-1	Miss Liza, 97 [J. Waldo]	5h	2h	2½	1ns	1¹
30-1	Sam Thompson, 109 [Tully]	2h	1h	1½	2½	2¹
10-1	Warrior, 111 [Mathews]	3h	3½	4ns	3¹	3¹

Time, 1:54¾. The Devil, 104 pounds; Dad Steels, 105; Joe Shelby, 104; Hoak, 105; Bonnie Lisa, 105; Henry C., 114; Rosavannah, 97; Our Lida, 90, finished as named. Winner, L. Young's ch. f., by Handicapper—Miss Liza. Start first class. First six finished in a heap. Miss Liza got away flying. Senator Thompson finished with a tremendous rush. Had Tully been riding in the first month, Hoak was well up all the way.

Seventh race, 1¼ miles, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
20-1	C. Meader, 100 [Tully]	2h	3½	6½	4h	1¹
12-1	Tim Gainey, 101 [Tally]	4	4½	4½	3½	2¹
10-1	H. Prather, 99 [R.N'rv'z]	6h	5½	5½	5h	3¹
5-5	Vincennes, 99 [J. Wa'do]	1	1½	2½	2½	4¹

*Disqualified for foul.

Time, 1:54. Judge Denny, 104 pounds; Kentucky Belle, 101; Sam Venado, 104; Dad Clevers, 112, finished as named. Winner, W. Jordan & Co.'s br. f., by Wadsworth—Annie Martin. Good start. Won driving. Clara Meador and Tim Gainey were under keen pressure. Hub Prather interfered with Vincennes repeatedly in the stretch, and was disqualified. Vincennes was the best and should have won. Judge Denny finished with a rush. San Venado was sharply cut off at the start.

Hawthorne Entries.

First race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, allowances:

Possart	113 Searcher
Princess Tatyana	112 Hampshire
Cora Scott	110 Robert Waddell
Bonnie Lissak	110 Kohnwreath
Rio de Altar	110

Second race, ⅝ mile:

Onomastus	114 Josephine B
Bangle	110 Lamby
Goebel	110 Lady in Blue
Marsara	109 Greenock
Belle of Memphis	109 Unknown
Emlight	107 Tuthill

Third race, short course, handicap, steeplechase:

Young Exile	153 Frond
Passe Partout	147 Minor D
Rocky Rolfe	130 Manchle
Viking	130

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, the Northern Stakes, $800 added:

Milwaukee	113 Boney Boy
Jolly Roger	112 The Bobby
Clay Pigeon	107 Ben Eder

Fifth race, 1 mile, owners' handicap:

Malaise	100 Norford
Miss Mac Day	90 The Lady
Alcedo	90

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling:

Inverary II	103 Smiley Moore
Lomond	103 Maynard Reserve
Idle Hour	102 Tyrba
Plantoir	102 Jessie W
Lady Britannic	100 Sir Kenneth
Belle of Holmdel	100 Major Manstr

Seventh race, 1 mile, selling:

Catastrophe	114 Racivan
Castake	109 Ben Chance
Fire Shaft	107 Vestee
Sam McKeever	107 Mitten
Macy	107 Semper Eadem
Lew Hoppe	106 Louisville

BENEFIT FOR FENNIMORE'S MOTHER

Nearly $1,000 Collected at the Highland Park Track.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 3.—All the betting chokes won at Highland Park today, although only two of them were pronounced favorites. One of the features was the race at six furlongs for owners and trainers, and Grimsel, ridden by Harry Bonsal, won. Herbert Gerhardt, Congdon, and other old-timers rode. Nearly $1,000 was collected for the mother of Jockey Frank Fennimore, who was killed while riding Juggler yesterday. The remains will be sent to Camden, N. J., at the expense of the Highland Park club, which will also pay all funeral expenses. All the jockeys who rode today donated their mounts to the fund. The summaries follow:

First race, 6 furlongs—Left Bower, even, won; Jacomar, 3 to 1, second; Ice Drop, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¾.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Bard of Avon, 5 to 2, won; Prince of Song, 12 to 1, second; Annie Chamberlain, 7 to 10, third. Time, 1:02¾.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Dangerous Maid, 3 to 2, won; Quencer, 3 to 2, second; McGrathiana, 6 to 2, third. Time, 1:35¾.

Fourth race, 8 furlongs—Winepress, 7 to 2, won; Hunaker, 3 to 1, second; Annie Lauretta, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¾.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Alfred Vargrave, 3 to 1, won; Winegard, 6 to 5, second; George Kratz, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:42¾.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs, ridden by owners and trainers—Grimsel, 3 to 1, won; Sackbon, 2 to 1, second; Alex, 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¾.

ONE FAVORITE IS BRACKETED.

Four Second Choices and a Long Shot Win at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 3.—Merriman, a fine-looking 2-year-old, was the only favorite to take down brackets at the fair grounds today. Four well backed second choices and a long shot took the other purses. The racing feature of the day came fourth on the card. Graves was at all times a factor favorite in the betting, the winner turning up in Randazzo, the second choice, who came from the rear in the stretch and won in a drive by a length from Astra. Winner, Watson's colt was fast. The summaries:

First race, selling, 3-year-olds, 1 mile—Marie G. Brown, 99 to 5, won; Loka, 12 to 1, second; Kitty Clyde, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:43.

Second race, maiden 2-year-olds, 5½ furlongs—Merriman, even, won; Seething, 8 to 1, second; Embyreal, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:10.

Third race, selling, 1 mile—Two Annies, 13 to 5, won; Glen Lake, 9 to 5, second; El Derim, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:43.

Fourth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Randazzo, 4 to 1, won; Astra, 15 to 1, second; Silent Friend, 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾.

Fifth race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Early Bird, 10 to 1, won; Colonel Gay, 7 to 2, second; Joe Grady, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:49½.

Sixth race, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—Lakeview Belle, 11 to 5, won; Margaret P., 12 to 1, second; Staff, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, 1¼ miles, selling—Annie Hale, Mandamus, 96; Gold Bug, 97; Clara M., Tearful, 91 each; Fly-Fire, Sadie McLellan, Sallie Lamar, 97 each; Lurdan, Sound Sense, Property, Koscio, 99 each.

Second race, 6 furlongs, purse—Bertha Buck, 101 pounds; Orleans, Scoplotte, Beau, 103 each; Quick Ranch, 111; Wild Pirate, George W. Jenkins, 118 each.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Lunar, 90 pounds; Zazel, Sprung, 92 each; Eight Bells, Heinz H. Gardner, Regatta, 101 each; Branch, Harve S., Tom Gilmore, Bill Jackman, 103 each.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, exhibition—Queen Dixon and Dave Sommers, 100 pounds each.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs, St. Francois Stakes—The Barrister, 96 pounds; Hi-Noc-Ker, 105; Laureate, 109; Verify, 110; Tom Colling, Eugenia Wickes, 112 each.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs, handicap—Morgen Stern, 85 pounds; Free Lady, 90; Towers, Lasso, 94 each; Grantor, 95; Winter, 96; Charlie O'Brien, 98; Hi-Kollar, 103; Lord Neville, 112; George Arnold, 125.

Seventh race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap—Bohul, 89 pounds; Van Horn, 90; Tickful, 94; Guilderock, 97; Love's Labour, 100; Ohnet, 102; Lady Callahan, 103; Pinochle, 105.

Eighth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Orris, 91 pounds; Dinornis, Lexell, Lee King, 93 each; Gilbert, 96; Leonas, 97; Joe Grady, 99.

DETROIT GROWS CHESTY.

MANAGER STALLINGS IN DECIDEDLY BOASTFUL MOOD.

Because the Rowdies Beat Comiskey's Men They Are Touted to Do Up Brooklyn — The White Stockings Loaf and Pick Winners at the Windsor Track to Fill In the Open Date—Fifteen Innings Are Played at Milwaukee.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	52	34	.605	Cleveland	41	45	.477
Indianap's	46	39	.541	Buffalo	43	48	.473
Milwaukee	48	44	.521	Kansas City	44	50	.468
Detroit	44	46	.486	Minneap's	40	52	.435

Yesterday's Results.

Kansas City, 14; Buffalo, 7.
Minneapolis, 10; Cleveland, 7.
Indianapolis, 4; Milwaukee, 2.

Games Today.

Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at Minneapolis.
Indianapolis at Milwaukee.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

WHITE STOCKINGS PICK WINNERS.

Off Day at Detroit—Manager Stallings Talks Loudly.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—After the apparently easy defeat of Comiskey's White Stockings yesterday Manager George T. Stallings was in somewhat of a boastful mood today. Said he:

"No club in the American league has any license to defeat the Detroit baseball club. The boys have rounded to in great shape, and in my opinion are playing better ball than any club in the league. We have no fear for the future and have a fighting chance for the lead. We will surely finish as good if not in better place than we now occupy.

"Our pitchers were late in getting into condition, and on that memorable trip when we lost twelve games out of sixteen we had a lot of hard luck. It is no time now to say anything about the umpires, but it is at least patent that in a majority of the games we would have won. We lost nine of those games by a single run, and in as many more a single hit would have won the game.

"We have every reason to believe the club will climb. Take the series between Milwaukee and Indianapolis. The former are a weak team, but they must pull down each other. That will help us. We have twenty-three more games to play on the home grounds, twelve of them before we leave again."

Charlie Bennett, than whom there is no man in town who reads baseball scores and averages more closely and understands them better, has this to mention as good a judge of playing ability as any in the town, said:

"I cannot see where the Detroit club can be beaten by any of them. They are surely playing the best ball of any team in the American league, and it would shock them in the Brooklyns to do them up. They ought to be able to fight it out with the first two unless some of the players get hurt. I would like to see a regular second baseman on the team, though they need one to make the team perfect, but that is all they do need."

Both Detroit and Chicago players took in the Windsor racetrack today and [illegible] college students. Nearly every player had a ten-case note in the pool boxes, and if reports are true they came back to town with [illegible] weeks' salary. Either Fisher or Denzer will pitch in tomorrow's game.

EHRET LASTS BUT TWO INNINGS.

Cleveland Bats Him Off the Rubber, but Loses Game.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 3.—The home team won today after Ehret had been batted out in the second inning. Most of the runs were scored in the first three innings, which was a shutgun match for both teams, the visitors getting the best of it. Bailey took Ehret's place and pitched a fine game. McKenna was wild throughout the game and was hit hard at critical times. The score:

Minn'polis.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Davis, c	0	1	0	1	0	Zimmer, ss	0	0	0	2	0
Harvey, rf	1	0	1	1	0	Frisbee, rf	1	1	3	1	1
Nance, 3b	2	2	1	1	0	Genins, 1b	1	2	1	0	0
Jally, lf	0	1	1	0	0	McKeever, 2b	1	2	2	0	0
Werden, 1b	1	1	8	1	2	Crisham, c	1	0	3	0	1
Fischer, c	0	2	4	1	0	Bailey, p	0	0	1	2	0
Smith, ss	0	2	4	4	0	Sullivan, 3b	0	2	1	2	1
Abb'hio, 2b	1	0	1	3	0	Shea, ss	1	1	1	3	1
Ehret, p	0	0	0	0	0	McKenna, p	0	1	0	1	0
Bailey, p	0	1	0	1	0						
Totals	10	8	27	12	0	Totals	7	13	24	11	6

Minneapolis	4	2	1	0	1	1	1	*	—	10	
Cleveland	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	7	

Two-base hits—Werden, Smith, Sullivan, Shea, Genins. Three-base hit—Lally in Blue. Double play—Crisham, 2. Wild pitches—McKenna, 2. Bases on balls—Off McKenna, 7. Struck out—By Bailey, 4; by Ehret, 1. Passed ball—Fischer. Left on bases—Minneapolis, 7; Cleveland, 7. Time—2:05. Umpire—Cantillion. Attendance—1,500.

Indianapolis, 4; Milwaukee, 2.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 3.—After fighting hard for fifteen innings, Indianapolis won the game by two lucky two-baggers and Barnes' triple. Reidy and Barnes both pitched good ball. Dowd's fielding and batting and the fielding of Conroy, Hartsell, Magoon, and Madison were the features. Score:

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Ind'napolis.	R	B	P	A	E
Ketch'm, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Hog'ver, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Ryan, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Hartsell, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Dowd, lf	1	1	5	1	1	Geier, 3b	0	0	4	4	0
And'son, 1b	0	2	19	0	0	Seybold, c	1	1	2	4	0
Wilts, c	0	0	7	0	0	Magoon, 2b	1	1	2	2	0
Conroy, 3b	0	0	3	8	1	Madison, ss	0	1	6	6	0
Sherby,

INSURANCE CASES FOR GRAND JURY

State's Attorneys Have New Evidence Against Persons Now on Trial.

MORE POLICIES FOUND.

Witnesses for Defense Heard and Some of Them Contradict Each Other.

PERJURY TO BE CHARGED.

Evidence in new cases against the five persons on trial in Judge Brentano's court charged with getting money from the Knights and Ladies of Security on fraudulent insurance will be presented to the grand jury today and further indictments asked against Dr. Michael N. Regent, Mrs. Delia Mahoney, Mrs. Nora O'Brien, and another woman who is not now under arrest. The indictments will be asked now because it is feared the statute of limitations will intervene if further delay is made.

Two of the cases on which indictments will be asked are as follows:

Margaret English, domestic in John Brenock's household, insured in Thomas Moore council on May 5, 1899, for $1,000. Miss Mary Ann Brenock named in the policy as beneficiary. Miss English's age given as 54. She is over 65, and knows nothing of the policy on her life.

Jeremiah O'Brien, father of James O'Brien and husband of Nora O'Brien. Insured on May 5, 1899, for $2,000 without his knowledge. Mrs. Nora O'Brien and James O'Brien named in the policy as beneficiaries. Mr. O'Brien's age is given as 49. His son, John O'Brien, undertaker at 173 Blue Island avenue, swears his father is 60 years old.

John Brenock's Daughter Beneficiary.

Mary Ann Brenock, named as beneficiary in the policy on Margaret English's life, is a daughter of John Brenock, the wealthy race track man. Miss English formerly was a music teacher. It is not known whether Miss Brenock had any knowledge that her name was on the policy as beneficiary. Miss Brenock at the time, however, was a member of Thomas Moore council and had a policy on her own life, which, it is said, was payable to her brother.

When Jeremiah O'Brien, husband of Mrs. Nora O'Brien, was informed last fall of the discovery of a policy issued on his life there was an explosion in the O'Brien household. Previous to the discovery of the policy, it is said, all had not been at peace between Mr. O'Brien and his wife, he having brought a divorce suit against her. Mr. O'Brien's appearance at the main offices of the Knights and Ladies of Security at the time he was informed of the policy was precipitate and picturesque.

"What!" he cried, bursting into the office of Attorney Fulton in the Ashland Block, "has that woman got a policy on my life?"

He was informed that such was the case.

"Well," he continued, "what do you think of that? A $2,000 policy! She gets the money if I die. Well, well, well. And do you know, I haven't been feeling well lately."

No medical examination was made in either the O'Brien or the English case, the blanks, it is alleged by Miss Margaret Sheehan, having been filled out by Dr. Regent and turned over to a Dr. Schoen with the assurance that the parties had been examined by Dr. Regent. Dr. Schoen at that time was the medical examiner of the Thomas Moore council and, resting under the impression that Dr. Regent had made the examination, he signed them as requested, Miss Margaret O'Brien, daughter of Jeremiah O'Brien, is alleged to have signed her father's policy, but who signed the English policy is not known.

Two Witnesses Who Differ.

In the trial before Judge Brentano yesterday two of the witnesses in behalf of Dr. Regent made statements apparently false, and Assistant State's Attorney Olson announced his intention of going before the grand jury for indictments for alleged perjury. The witnesses were Charles Handtman, druggist at Fourteenth and Halsted streets, and Samuel Sparks, formerly office boy for Regent.

Handtman, testifying to the matter of prescriptions said to have been filled out for a sick person at the Sheehan home, 827 West Congress street, stated in the most positive terms that he had never had a drug clerk in his store, filling all prescriptions himself. Bernard Sparks, a drug clerk, said to have been in Handtman's employ during the last three years, was at the time in the anteroom with other witnesses.

Handtman was excused and Sparks summoned to the stand. As Sparks' name was called Handtman's face took on an expression of surprise.

Sparks testified that he had been drug clerk in Handtman's store, Fourteenth and Halsted streets, for the last three years continuously, and that he filled out most of the prescriptions. Witness identified Handtman as the man for whom he worked.

Later, when Sparks left the stand, and was informed of the statements made by his employer, Sparks' face also took on a look of surprise. Samuel Sparks, a brother of the drug clerk, testified to having received a telephone call from 827 West Congress street during November, while working for Dr. Regent. On cross-examination his testimony was shaken.

Mrs. Buchanan Surprises the Defense.

Mrs. Buchanan, who lives a door away from the Sheehans, was put on the stand by the defense, who expected her to state that Charles Sheehan, father of Margaret Sheehan, was sick at home during November, 1898.

"Do you know where Charles Sheehan was during the month of November, 1898?" queried Attorney Coburn.

"Yes, sir," answered the witness.

"Ah," said Mr. Coburn, "he was home sick, wasn't he?"

"No, sir," said the witness, decisively, "he was not."

A look of surprise swept over the countenance of Lawyer Coburn, and he said:

"Well, where was he?"

"Down in Mississippi, where he staid for the entire month," was the answer. Mrs. Buchanan was speedily excused. During the afternoon none but character witnesses in behalf of Mrs. Nora O'Brien, Mrs. Mahoney, and James O'Brien were heard.

DEATH OF ROBERT DUNLAP.

Well-Known New York Business Man Passes Away Suddenly at Monmouth Beach.

New York, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Robert Dunlap, senior member of the firm of Dunlap & Co., hatters, died suddenly this afternoon at Monmouth Beach. News of his death came as a shock to his friends in this city, who were not aware that Mr. Dunlap's health was such as to cause alarm.

When news of his death was received the principal Dunlap stores, at 181 Broadway and 182 Fifth avenue, were closed. Passers-by blocked the way on Broadway and Fifth avenue in their desire to learn the reason for closing. At the Broadway store no information could be obtained as to Mr. Dunlap's death.

Mr. Dunlap went abroad in 1898, and on his return members of the Phoenix club, of which he was President, tendered him a banquet at the Gilsey House. He was a member of the Manhattan, Colonial, Lambs, New York Yacht, and New York Athletic clubs.

It is said Mr. Dunlap died of ptomaine poisoning. The poison induced heart failure, and Mr. Dunlap never rallied.

WHITE BEAR BOAT FAILS.

RED COAT WINS FIRST OF SEAWANHAKA CUP RACES.

Minnesota Disappoints Supporters and Canadian Defender Gains a Lead of Over Six Minutes in Fair Breeze and Light Sea—Captain Duggan Sails His Own Boat to Victory Again, Outpointing Captain Griggs at All Times.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The first of the international yacht races to decide the possession of the Seawanhaka Cup for small yachts took place today on Lake St. Louis between Red Coat, owned by Commodore Monson of the Royal St. Lawrence club, the present possessor of the cup, and Minnesota, owned by the White Bear club of St. Paul, Minn. The first race, which was over a triangular course, resulted in an easy victory for the Canadian defender, which completely outsailed the American challenger and finished with a lead of 6 minutes 21 seconds.

This year's American challenger, so far as today's race is a criterion, is rather a disappointment. Its supporters claim it would do its best work in light weather, but in a fair breeze and a light sea today it was clearly outsailed by Duggan's boat. In windward work the challenger proved altogether inferior. The Canadian skipper, who had the advantage of being on his own course, again showed his fine sailing qualities and seemed to handle his boat much better than the skipper of Minnesota.

Today's triangular course was four miles, sailed three times over, each leg being a mile and a third. The first leg was a beat to windward and the others broad reaches. There was a fair southwest breeze with a light sea, and the weather conditions held fairly steady during the race. Captain Duggan managed Red Coat, with Reuth, Angus, and Sherwood as crew. Captain Griggs directed the challenger, having as crew Buren, Douglas, and Warren of the White Bear club.

The preparatory whistle was blown at 1:15 and the starting whistle at 1:30. Both boats carried a balloon jib in addition to the main sheet. Duggan secured an advantage in jockeying for position, and as the starting whistle was blown brought Red Coat to leeward across the starting line about two lengths ahead of the challenger and proceeded by a series of tacks to make for the first mark. Red Coat held up to the breeze much better than the challenger and increased its lead, rounding the mark at 1:48:48, Minnesota following forty-two seconds later. On the other two legs Red Coat continued to increase its lead surprisingly and completed the first round one minute ten seconds ahead of the challenger. From this out the race was easily Red Coat's, which was never in trouble. The official time follows:

	First buoy.	Second.	Third.
First round, start 1:30:30—			
Red Coat	1:48:48	1:05:48	2:02:30
Minnesota	1:49:30	1:56:20	2:03:40
Second round—			
Red Coat	2:22:30	2:30:50	2:39:00
Minnesota	2:26:12	2:35:10	2:44:00
Third round—			
Red Coat	2:59:30	3:07:30	3:15:18
Minnesota	3:06:00	3:14:12	3:21:58
		Elapsed time.	
Red Coat			1:45:18
Minnesota			1:51:58

YACHTING FIXTURES FOR TODAY.

Races for Five Classes Scheduled by Columbia Club.

The local yacht clubs will have more racing today than for the next two or three weeks, Aug. 4 being the last fixture in the Chicago Yacht club's schedule for the current month, while the Macatawa Bay regatta and cruising parties will take many boats away for a short time. For those remining in port special races probably will be arranged.

The Columbia Yacht club has races for classes 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 on the card for this afternoon over the harbor course—from the clubhouse out through the entrance, around the south half of the breakwater, in through the south pier, and down the harbor to the stakeboat moored in front of the clubhouse. Classes 6, 7, and 8 will sail around three times, the smaller boats negotiating the course twice as usual. There will be two starting guns, ten minutes apart. At 2:10 the preparatory gun will fire for classes 6, 7, and 8, which will get their starting gun at 2:20. The latter will serve as preparatory gun for classes 9 and 10, for which the starting gun will go at 2:30. Each class is allowed ten minutes for crossing the starting line.

Probable starters in class 6 are the cruising sloops Dr. F. H. Skinner's Peri, G. B. McCullough's Hattie E., Henry Crosse's Maria, and Ole Amundson's Pinta. On their sailing two weeks ago there should be a pretty race between Hattie B. and Peri if they get over the starting line close together.

In class 7 there will be one or two absentees. W. W. Seaman's Widgin, which has been laying on the south side of the lake, and John Keogh's Spray is stripped for new spars and canvas, but Lewis, Baker & Dunton's May B. is always an edge-on for a race, Davies, Hatch & Smith's Nymph is back in port, Carlisle & Noble's Mona is now ready, and H. A. Hooker's Zephyrus is expected from the southern harbor, the Fleet Captain of the Jackson Park Yacht club being a member of the Columbia club, and his yacht, therefore, eligible to compete.

Commodore Porter said last night that his cruiser, Vixen, certainly would go in the class 8 race. Holmes & Smyser's Florence is another sure starter, and efforts are being made to coax Atalanta into the game just for once, Robert Young's sloop having shunned the races so far this season. Charlie Soule's Imp is away cruising, and Dr. E. C. Knight's Martha is in dry dock being fitted with a self-bailing cockpit, but W. H. Reeves' Atlantis will come up from Jackson Park for the race in this class if there should be a good whole-sail breeze, light weather sailing not being Atlantis's forte. C. Hoke's Deer, the boat which beat Florence last week, is another likely starter.

A fleet of nine small craft is entered for the class 9 race, which will be the first of the third series of the season for this class. The contenders are George Fargher's Satyr, G. W. Baker's Query, Braun, Griswold & Motherwell's Gironda, Dr. Porter's Webster's Loon, Commodore F. D. Porter's Willit, W. K. Bruce's Albatross, Wilder & Fleming's Ozone, and A. W. Holmes' Leo, better known on the lake front as Snake—the Milwaukee boat. Albatross won the first series on time allowance, Quarry being second. The second series was won by Query with a first and two seconds, Gironda being second with two firsts. In the first race of the second series Gironda filled and could not finish, so scored no points in that race, but the Swallow's owners hope to score three straight in the new series. Third on time allowance has been the best Albatross could do lately, but with a larger sail W. G. Bruce expects to place the little lark higher up in this series; however, the new sail will not be ready for today's race. Owners of class 10 boats seem to care little about racing and seldom indulge in it.

W. D. Payne, chairman of the Regatta committee, is expected to reach port with Tartar this morning. Word that he had left Port Huron was received from across the lake yesterday, but the yacht had a head wind probably all the way over.

At Jackson Park they have been talking of getting up a race for open boats of old type for this afternoon, which would bar out Peeps II. and Louise (late Sinner J.), last week's winner, but the race is not certain.

The Chicago Yacht club's races for all classes seem likely to dwindle down to another Prairie-Blade-Josephine contest. Three of the four schooners are away. There is no inclusive for a race in class A between Neva and Siren, and with Spray temporarily laid up May B. will sail in the Columbia's race.

DEFEATS YOUNG PETER JACKSON.

Otto Sieloff Stops the Winning Career of the Western Man.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 3.—Otto Sieloff of Chicago was given the decision over young Peter Jackson of San Francisco at the end of a ten-round contest before the Olympic club in this city tonight. As far as scientific fighting is concerned, there was no such thing, but from a standpoint of bulldog tactics the fight was full of feature. Jackson weighed 141½ pounds and Sieloff less than 137.

Today's Cricket Matches.

Cricket matches in the first eleven championship are scheduled for this afternon as follows. Wanderers A and B at Parkside; Ridgeland and Douglas Park at Ridgeland.

Notes of the Billiardists.

Sutton and Catton are announced to play tonight.

Catton defeated Schaefer last night in the three-cushion tournament at Green's Academy by a score of 25 to 16. It required sixteen innings.

R. J. McGinnis last night defeated Brown in the eighth challenge game for the A. G. U. billiard trophy at Musson's. Score, 300 to 144. It was a slow contest, the winner averaging 4 36-68, with a high run of 34.

RETURNS TO UTAH AFTER YEARS

Nephew of Brigham Young, Mourned as Dead, Reappears and Finds Pension of $9,000 Due Him.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Nathan Young, a nephew of Brigham Young, returned to Utah this week after an absence of fifty years. He had long been mourned as dead. Upon his return he discovered that a pension for injuries received in the Mexican war had been piling up all the time during his absence at the rate of $15 a month. The amount now due approximates $9,000. Nathan Young was a boy of 16 at Nauvoo, when the anti-Mormon agitation was at its height and Joseph Smith was killed. He served through the Mexican war, and in 1851 went to Australia, lured by the report of gold discoveries. That was the last heard from him by his relatives until a short time ago. He became rich in mining and then lost it all. Poor and an invalid, he went to an asylum for the destitute in Sydney, N. S. W., where he was discovered by a Mormon missionary, who happened to be visiting the place. The missionary brought him home, and he will spend the rest of his days with a sister and brother in Coalville, Utah.

The Tribune Good Roads Bulletin

Weather indications for today: Probably fair, moderate temperature.

Bicyclists will find good roads in all directions today, with repairs generally completed and the conditions fine. A light rain fell Friday night in the north and northwest, which proved beneficial in settling the dust. There was no rain in the west and south.

The routes are as follows:

NORTH.

Fort Sheridan run—Lake Shore drive to Sheridan road, thence through Evanston, Winnetka, Glencoe, Highland Park, to Fort Sheridan. Good.

Wheeling course—From Lincoln Park, west in Belmont avenue to Milwaukee avenue, thence on that course through Wheeling, Half Day, Libertyville, to Waukegan. Good.

Fox Lake run—Same as Wheeling course as far as Half Day, thence through Diamond Lake, Ivanhoe, Fremont Center, Fort Hill, to Monaville, west from Monaville direct to Fox Lake. Good.

Waukegan course—From Chicago avenue water works north through Lincoln Park, thence along the lake cycle path to its end, thence five blocks west to Shiridan avenue, north in Sheridan and Kenmore avenues to Devon avenue, west in Devon avenue to Ridge avenue, thence north to Davis street in Evanston, from Evanston northwest in Railroad avenue through Grosse Point, Oak Glen, Wheeling, Half Day, Libertyville, Warrenton, into Waukegan. Good.

WEST.

Maywood run—Washington or Jackson boulevard through Garfield Park to Austin, Oak Park, and Maywood. Good.

Riverside run—Washington or Jackson boulevard through Garfield Park to Austin boulsvard, thence south to Twenty-sixth street, thence west, following the car tracks, through Berwyn into Riverside. Good.

Elgin-Aurora course—From Halsted street and Washington boulevard west in Washington boulevard, through Garfield Park, Austin, and Oak Park to Harlem avenue, thence north to Lake street, thence west through River Forest, Maywood, Melrose Park, Addison, Bloomingdale, and Ontarioville to Elgin, south from Elgin through St. Charles, Batavia, to Aurora, thence northeast in New York street through Naperville, Downer's Grove, Hinsdale, La Grange, to Riverside, then following the electric car tracks to Austin boulevard, thence north to Washington boulevard, thence east to starting point. Good, except about half a mile near Melrose Park, which is passable.

SOUTH.

Archer avenue route—South in Archer avenue through Sag, Willow Springs, and Lemont. Fair.

New Pullman course—Michigan avenue south to Sixty-third street, thence south in South Park avenue to South Chicago avenue, thence southwest to Cottage Grove avenue, thence south into Pullman. Good.

SOUTHEAST.

New "South-Indiana" century course—From Chicago avenue water works south in Michigan avenue to the first bridge, thence through Midway and Jackson Park to Bond avenue, thence south to South Chicago avenue, thence across the Ninety-second street bridge to Ewing avenue, thence to Indianapolis boulevard, thence southeast through Roby, Whiting, East Chicago, Hammond, Hobart, and Lake to Miller's Inn. Good.

BIT OF BROKEN NEEDLE CAUSES WOMAN'S DEATH AFTER TWO YEARS.

Strange Fate Overtakes Mrs. Dory Freeman Through Neglect of Seemingly Slight Injury—Medical Advice Is Sought Too Late to Save Her Life.

Mrs. Dory Freeman, living at 10 Lowell place, died yesterday from blood-poisoning, caused by a wound made by a needle two years ago.

Mrs. Freeman was formerly a resident of Corsicana, Tex., and while doing the family washing a needle that was stuck in a skirt entered her thumb. In pulling it out a piece broke off, leaving about half the sliver of metal in her finger. At the time Mrs. Freeman gave but slight heed to the wound, dressing it as she would have done a lesser one, and presently forgetting it entirely, as it did not pain her.

Last Thursday her family moved to its new home in Lowell place, and Mrs. Freeman had put in a busy day unpacking. She noticed that occasionally she would suffer twinges of pain, shooting the entire length of her arm, which she was quite at a loss to explain.

Towards evening her arm began to swell and in a few minutes it had assumed a monstrous size. The condition was inexplicable to the members of the family, and they sent for Dr. Schuman of Lowell place and Taylor street.

Upon examination the physician declared that some foreign body was causing the trouble, whereupon Mrs. Freeman recalled the needle that had broken off in her thumb. The doctor prescribed, but no good effects resulted. Consultations of medical men were held, and radical measures taken, but even these were futile. Each hour Mrs. Freeman grew worse, and with the lowering of her condition the pain increased. She died shortly after noon. A husband, Jacob Freeman, and four young children survive her.

DR. GEO. W. REYNOLDS ANNOYS ANNA GEMENI AND IS UNDER BONDS.

Defendant Questions the Veracity of the Prosecuting Witnesses, but Justice Martin Believes Them and Requires a $500 Bond.

Dr. George W. Reynolds, 335 Washington boulevard, was required to give a six months' bond in the sum of $500 to keep the peace by Justice Martin in the Harrison Street police court yesterday morning.

Justice Martin required the bond after hearing the evidence of Mrs. Anna Gemeni and two other witnesses, who testified that Dr. Reynolds had followed Mrs. Gemeni on the West Side and annoyed her by accosting her on the streets and on the platform of the Ann street station of the Lake Street Elevated railroad.

The arrest was made upon a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Gemeni, in which the defendant was charged with disorderly conduct. Dr. Reynolds denied the charge, and upon the hearing of the case against him denounced the testimony of the three witnesses for the prosecution as "lies." Justice Martin, however, thought otherwise and found the defendant guilty. Dr. Reynolds furnished the bond.

DENY CUTTING OF WAGES.

Officials of the American Steel and Wire Company Say No Reduction Has Been Made.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The statement was made by a number of men employed by the American Steel and Wire company today that a reduction of 15 per cent had been made in the wages of men in nearly all the departments of the American Steel and Wire company. The statement was denied by local officials of the concern. Others said that they were not at liberty to give out any information on the subject.

Late this afternoon John Y. Brooks, manager of the Joliet plants of the American Steel and Wire company, made the following statement: "There has been no reduction of wages in the mill, and, so far as I know, none is contemplated."

[At the office of Chairman Clifford of the American Steel and Wire company the report from Joliet that the wages of the men had been cut 15 per cent was denied.

American Canoe Association.

Windermere, Ont., July 3.—The twenty-first annual meet of the American Canoe association was formally opened today by Commodore McKendrick. About a score of members were present, mostly from Canadian clubs. A delegation from the Toronto Canoe club, including Secretary-Treasurer Bogg, arrived today, the remainder being expected tomorrow. The Torontos expect to have 100 men in camp. The New York delegation is expected tomorrow. The Boston and other New-Englanders will arrive tomorrow or Sunday.

Fisher Is Again Defeated.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 3.—Close finishes and the largest crowd of the season were the features of the bicycle races at the Coliseum track tonight. The chief event was a one mile match race between George Collett of this city and John Fisher of Chicago, which was won by Collett in two heats. Best time, 2:11 3-5. The one mile open professional was won by R. A. Walthour. Time, 2:07 3-5.

Paletto Gets Long Term in Prison.

Vito Paletto, convicted of the murder of Antonio Clavito in the latter's saloon at 107 Ewing street on March 25, was yesterday denied a motion for a new trial by Judge Baker and was sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary, according to the finding of the jury which tried the case last week.

GROWTH OF MILWAUKEE.

CENSUS RETURNS GIVE CITY'S POPULATION AS 285,315.

Increase of 80,847 Over Estimate of 1890, or Nearly 9,000 for Each Year of Decade — "Tribune's" Figures 202,000 — Makes Better Showing than Cincinnati or Louisville — Gain Is Greater in Down-Town Districts than Outside.

MILWAUKEE'S POPULATION.

Government figures	285,315
"Tribune" figures	292,000

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Milwaukee's population, according to the census returns, is 285,315, as against 204,468 in 1890. This is an increase of 80,847 during the decade, or 39.54 per cent, an annual increase of nearly 9,000 for each year of the decade.

The population by wards is as follows:

Ward.		Ward.	
1	9,435	11	21,903
2	9,909	12	13,026
3	5,418	14	20,651
4	10,670	15	12,002
5	10,031	16	9,654
6	13,671	17	10,229
7	7,175	18	13,007
8	17,328	19	18,627
9	17,653	20	18,893
10	17,024	21	12,175

Milwaukeeans Are Delighted.

This is an excellent showing, and Milwaukeeans in this city are delighted over the growth of their home city, especially as the increase is so much greater than that of Cincinnati, which was less than 10 per cent, and Louisville, whose percentage of increase was only 27 per cent. Notwithstanding the good showing made by Milwaukee, the figures are a great way behind those of the last census, when the increase was 88,881, or 76.90 per cent, which is just double the number for 1880, when the increase was 44,147, or 61.80 per cent.

The increase for 1880 was much greater than for the ten previous years, when it was but 26,194, or 57.84 per cent. For 1860 the increase was almost the same as in 1870, or 25,185, but the percentage was 125.54. In 1850 the increase in number was 18,349, or a phenomenal percentage of 1,071.79. As already has been explained in these dispatches, the percentage of population decreases as the growth of the cities increases, and the number of the population rather than the percentage really determines the growth. If the increase in the number of citizens continues at the rate shown by Milwaukee and Louisville, the total population of the country on June 1 was nearer 77,000,000 than 75,000,000, which is considered a conservative estimate.

Greater Increase Down-Town.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The increase in population in the city is greater in the down-town wards than outside. The reason for this, says Superintendent Wright, who conducted the local census enumeration, is the large number of flat buildings that have been put in the down-town wards in the last five years. While the gain is large in this quarter, the outside also holds up its end. The Eleventh Ward has been the one to make the greatest gain. It has now an approximate population of 21,000. In 1895 the City Clerk's census gave it 18,643, an increase of nearly 2,500. The ward making the smallest gain was the Third Ward, which has a population approximating 5,000 over the City Clerk's figure in 1895 of 4,779.

ARREST TWO COUNTERFEITERS.

Secret Service Men Capture Charles Elliott at East St. Louis and Roy Baker at Kansas City.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 3.—Federal authorities think they have broken up a gang of counterfeiters. Today a man giving the name of Charles Elliott was held by United States Commissioner Browning of East St. Louis, where he was arrested with fifty-eight counterfeit half-dollars in his possession. He waived examination and was lodged in jail here, charged with manufacturing counterfeit money. Roy Baker, believed to be a confederate of Elliott, has been arrested in Kansas City.

Drowned in Fox River.

Aurora, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Michael Modoff, aged 21, was drowned this evening in Fox River, six miles north of Aurora.

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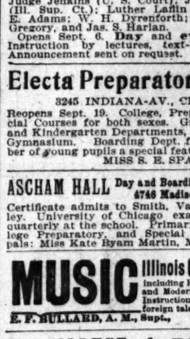

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ENJOINS POLICE FROM RAIDING.

Judge Chytraus Grants Application of National Commission Company.

BOARD OF TRADE FIGHT.

President Warren Appeals to Members for Support of Proposed Amendment.

CITY AFTER BLIND WIRES.

Judge Chytraus has issued the injunction asked by the National Commission company to restrain the city authorities from raiding its offices at the Brevoort House and the Morrison Hotel. Attorney G. E. Porter urged in behalf of the commission company that it had presented to the court the only evidence which could be considered in the sworn bill declaring the business of the commission company legitimate. The city filed an answer denying that the business was legal, but the answer, not being sworn to, could not be considered as evidence. Judge Chytraus declared his intention of giving an early hearing to the case.

When the recent raid of alleged bucket shops was made policemen who sought to take possession of the rooms of the National company were stopped by the production of an injunction issued several years ago, in a suit which since had been dismissed. The ancient injunction served its purpose, and the company now is protected by the present order of Judge Chytraus.

President Warren Makes an Appeal.

President William S. Warren of the Board of Trade took the members of that body into his confidence at the close of 'Change as to some of the details of the fight he and his fellow-directors are making against the bucket shops and the telegraph companies. He appealed to the members to support the directory by adopting the amendment to be voted on today.

This amendment authorizes the directors to restrict the sending out of quotations to fixed intervals, and generally is supposed to mean five-minute quotations. There was some opposition to the measure, but after the President's talk the general idea was that the amendment would be adopted.

President Warren said in part:

"Inasmuch as you will be called upon tomorrow to vote upon an amendment to the rules, I have taken the liberty of calling you together in order to explain to some extent the necessity for the adoption of this rule to help the Board of Trade in its fight. Besides the bucket shops we have to fight a combination of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph, and the long distance telephone companies, which want to compel this board to go back to the old system of furnishing quotations practically for nothing and allowing the telegraph companies to distribute them as they choose. They offered the board $12,000 a year for the quotations, but we already have in sight an increase of $12,000 to $15,000 a year through the Cleveland Telegraph company for quotations furnished on a part of the South Side of this city alone. We expect to receive from $18,000 to $20,000 a year. And this from one city alone.

Companies Refuse to Pay Small Charge.

"The telegraph companies refused to pay the 'moderate revenue demanded of $2 a month for each person served with continuous quotations, though their subscribers willingly would pay that much in addition to the present charges. But the telegraph companies want to foster the bucket shops, which we are fighting. And we will win the fight if you stand by us.

"The adoption of this amendment will enable the directors to find the leaks through which the bucket shops are now getting our quotations, and will make the quotations of little or no value to them.

"A project is under way for the construction of a new telegraph line connecting the exchange with others throughout the country, at a cost of $5,000,000, and I believe it will be carried out. But that will take time, and for the present a measure like the proposed amendment is necessary. Adopt it, and I believe the telegraph companies will come to our terms."

There was no change in the quotation matter as it affected other markets, which got along the best way they could without the official figures. Commission houses reported a slight increase in outside business. The possibility that the quotations of any other market could be used instead of those of Chicago was scoffed at.

After the Wire-Tappers.

City Electrician Ellicott sent a force of men from his department during the day with instructions to cut out all "blind" wires and all wires strung without authority. According to Mr. Ellicott this will lead to the suppression of many bucket shops. The warfare against the class of people who tap the wires was waged by Mr. Ellicott some time ago, but, satisfied that there was no poolroom with wire connection, the force of inspectors was reduced. But disclosures made by the police lately have induced the electrician to increase the number of inspectors.

Joseph Moffat was fined $100 in Justice Martin's court for running wires in the down-town district without a license. Electrician Ellicott alleges that the wires were run to an office at Clark and Washington streets, which was, he believes, used as a bucket shop.

Baltimore Board May Sue.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The chairman of the Executive committee of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce is consulting attorneys as to the best method for procedure against the Western Union Telegraph company for withholding the Chicago grain quotations. After the results of the consultation are reported to the Board of Governors of the chamber they will decide whether or not to enter suit for damages against the telegraph company.

Getting Chicago Quotations.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Shutting off the grain quotations from the Western Union tickers by the Chicago Board of Trade has not interfered materially with the business of the four Cleveland bucket-shops. They are getting the New York Produce Exchange quotations. One bucket-shop, with Cincinnati connections, is getting the Chicago quotations regularly, furnishing them to one other local shop and sending them to Detroit and Toledo. Brokerage firms are getting Chicago quotations without trouble.

ITALIAN DREAMS OF WEALTH.

Hoard of Fragments of Bank Notes and Greenbacks Found Among Rags Proves to Be Worthless.

An Italian carrying on his face a look of hope and in his hands a small tin box appeared in Captain Porter's office yesterday morning. His English was not classic, but he made the Captain understand that the box contained valuables. The contents of the box were emptied on the table and were found to be fragments of paper money. The Italian explained that his wife had found the bills among the rags she had picked in the last two years, and he wished to exchange them for good bills. He believed his hoard of bits was worth $400. Great was his disappointment when told that his fragments of wealth were valueless.

Green Lake Service.

Through parlor car to Green Lake via Northwestern line leaves Chicago 3 p. m., except Sunday. Through sleeper for Chicago leaves Green Lake 12:30 midnight Sundays, arrives Chicago 7:30 a. m. Mondays. Low rate excursion tickets every Friday and Saturday. Ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

REVEALS IN GOEBEL CASE.

"TALLOW DICK" COMBS' CONFESSION IS CAREFULLY GUARDED.

Colored Man Indicted as One of Principals in Murder Complains of Absence of Mason Hockersmith—Suspicion He Was Spirited Away to Save Powers—Impeachment of Commonwealth's Witnesses — Suspicion of Crooked Work in Testimony.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Developments of a sensational nature in the Goebel murder case seem about to be made public, but whether they will operate against Caleb Powers, the man now on trial, cannot be forecasted. "Tallow Dick" Combs, colored, indicted as one of the principals in the crime and now in jail here, has sent for the attorneys for the prosecution and has made a confession, in whole or in part, but which is carefully guarded.

Combs' complaint is due to the fact that Mason Hockersmith, another colored man implicated with him in the statements of Culton and Golden as having been the two decided upon to kill Goebel, cannot be found. Combs says he can prove by Hockersmith that he was not in the Executive Building when the shot was fired. A suspicion that Hockersmith was spirited away by friends of Powers to save him (Powers), that Combs might be left to stand trial without his most important witness, is said to have caused Combs to send for the attorneys for the commonwealth and make a statement.

Rumors as to What Combs Says.

A mass of rumors have been circulated as to what Combs says. One is that Combs said that he had been told by Hockersmith that he (Hockersmith) had been paid $1,200 by "Youtsey" to kill Goebel. Both Combs and Commonwealth Attorney Franklin deny that this is what Combs said, but things have come to such a pass that there may be unexpected rebuttal evidence submitted to the jury in the case of Powers.

The testimony heard in the trial of Powers today was mostly in the nature of an impeachment of some of the witnesses for the Commonwealth. George F. Weaver, who swore he saw the rifle protruding from Powers' office, has been shown to have been at Grayson Springs, 135 miles away, when Goebel was shot. He is under arrest, and will have an examination trial on Aug. 22. Meantime an investigation has been begun to ascertain who prompted him to testify as a witness. There is a suspicion of crooked work in this connection. Former State Auditor Stone, introduced to impeach Culton, a self-confessed conspirator, swore that Culton embezzled $1,000 while a deputy in his office, and that he discharged him.

J. A. Harkiercade, a barber from Barboursville, was put on the stand. He said Wharton Golden told him he was grieved to death over Powers being arrested that way, and asked witness for a revolver, which witness refused to give him. At another time, witness said, Golden was in his shop with a big roll of bills. Some remarks were made about it, and Golden said: "Why, don't you know that a $100,000 reward has been offered, and that I have been in that?"

On cross-examination the witness was shown up in an unfavorable light as a gambler. Witness said that when Golden showed him the money he marked the calendar. It was March 16. "How did you happen to mark the calendar?"

"Because it was the first time I ever saw Whart Golden with so much money."

J. Lou Butler of Butler County corroborated Powers' testimony in relation to the suppression of Sheriff Burton of Breckinridge County when about to propound a scheme for the settlement of the contests by killing Goebel.

Heard Shots and Wired for Troops.

Former Adjutant General Collier was the most important witness of the afternoon session. Objection was made to his explanation of the "All right" telegrams summoning the militia on the ground that they were sufficiently plain.

"Did you hear the shot when Senator Goebel was assassinated?"

"I think I did."

"How soon after that did you send these telegrams?"

"I do not think it could have been less than fifteen minutes," said General Collier.

"My porter was not in the office and I had to hunt a messenger. A telegraph messenger came and I concluded not to send the telegrams by a boy, so I sent them by Colonel C. E. Nason. This took at least fifteen minutes."

"How long after the shooting was it before any troops arrived at the capital?"

"Not less than half an hour. I got them as quick as I could."

"Had any special order been given to the troops by you or anybody else to your knowledge to be ready to come to the Statehouse that day? Was there any arrangement or understanding to that effect?"

"No, sir."

Calls "Governor's Order" Illegal.

"I would ask you if you tried to reach any agreement with the Sheriff and County Judge with reference to keeping the peace?"

"Yes, sir. I got an order from Governor Taylor to confer with the civil officers about it."

Judge Cantrill read the order and then said: "If there is anything in that order complying with the statutes I am unable to find it."

Mr. Owens said it did not make any difference whether the order was legal. He wanted it shown to the jury to show what Taylor meant. Judge Cantrill said he was not willing to let an illegal document go before the jury.

Court adjourned with Colonel Collier still on the stand.

FIRE DAMAGES MONICO, WIS.

It Destroys the Business Section and Some Residences — Several Persons Hurt.

Monico, Wis., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Fire destroyed the business portion of this town at 2 o'clock this morning. Several houses were also burned. The fire is supposed to have been started by a tramp in a barn. The buildings destroyed, included the Monico House, valued at $5,000, with only $1,500 insurance. The other losses were one large store building, $2,000; delivery barn and team of horses, $2,000; private property, $4,000; farm machinery and grain destroyed was valued at $5,000. Several persons were slightly injured.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 3.—A forest fire at Sopp's Arm, White Bay, has destroyed a large sawmill, several million feet of lumber, and a settlement of 120 houses. The whole place was burned. A schooner unloading coal for the use of mail steamers took the residents to a place of safety.

CHICAGOAN ROBBED OF $3,600.

Philip Chapin Treated to a Disagreeable Surprise When Luggage Is Examined in Switzerland.

LUCERNE, Aug. 3.—Philip Chapin of Chicago, who arrived at the Hotel Schweizerhof from Paris on Monday night, had a most startling surprise at Basle Station. From the examination of his luggage on entering Switzerland, while passing through the crowd which had just descended from the train, Mr. Chapin discovered that he had been robbed of 18,000 francs. The police authorities at Basle and Lucerne were notified at once and all possible means will be taken to trace the numbers of the notes.

MURDER CAUSED BY POLITICS.

Captain Prince of the Norfolk Police Department Shoots an Oyster Inspector.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 3.—Captain Michael Prince of the Norfolk police department shot and killed Charles Cannon, an oyster inspector, this morning in the custom-house yard. A political quarrel caused the shooting, both being prominent Democrats, but of different factions.

THE HUB
HENRY C. LYTTON, Pres.

Your choice

OF ANY
Flannel Outing Suit
IN THE HOUSE THAT SOLD AT $10, $12 AND $15
To-day FOR $5

This is the most remarkable sale of the year. . . . These suits are the fad east and west . . . All the popular shades and stripes are included . . . See them in the windows . . . You can afford to buy two or three suits for next year, when flannels will be worn to the exclusion of all other summer fabrics.

Boys' Knee Pants.

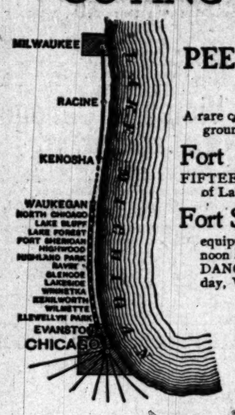
Strauss, Eisendrath & Co.'s entire stock (10,000 pairs) of knee pants, made to sell at $1, $1.50 and $2—offered to-day at 50c

Open to-night until 10.

In many families Wool Soap is considered best for all purposes. The same qualities which make it best for silks, laces, woolens and fine laundry work make its use desirable for toilet and bath. Wool Soap is a white floating soap containing no injurious impurities.

SWIFT AND COMPANY, Chicago.

OUTING BY TROLLEY
Along the
PEERLESS NORTH SHORE
from Evanston to Waukegan.



A rare combination of woods, bluffs, ravines, lake views, picnic grounds, country clubs, summer hotels, etc.

Fort Sheridan military post, of unfailing interest to all.

FIFTEEN SUBURBS of charming beauty on the high bluffs of Lake Michigan.

Fort Sheridan Park, adjoining the military post, finely shaded and perfectly equipped amusement park. BAND CONCERTS afternoon and evening daily. VAUDEVILLE every evening. DANCING in the grand pavilion every night except Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. *First-Class Refreshments.*

Take the Northwestern Elevated and change to the Evanston Electric, or direct to Evanston by the North Side Cable and Electric line; or the C., M. & St. P. R'y. Evanston trains.

PURCHASE EXCURSION TICKETS at St. Paul railway depot in Evanston.

SPECIAL RATES given to societies, churches, trolley parties and other organizations on application to

CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
108 LaSalle-st. Telephone Main 3324.

90 DAYS' TRIAL.

I am so sure that my Electric Belt will cure Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Weak Kidneys, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Physical Decline, Sleeplessness, and all aches and pains of either sex, that I offer it on 90 days' trial.

"If you cure me I will pay you. If not, I won't."

That is a fair proposition. It is a severe test of the value of a curative remedy. Pay only when cured. I have the remedy. I have proven its curative power and thousands of people in this State are praising it. Now that I know that my Electric Belt is a positive cure for every ailment for which I recommend it, I am willing to send it to any honest person who will secure me, with instructions for using it; and after he has used it three months, if it has cured him, he can pay me; if not, then he can return it to me and he owes me nothing.

Read My Book—Free.

I want every sufferer to call today and test my Belt FREE. If you cannot call, write at once for my beautifully illustrated book, mailed FREE.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
214 State Street, corner Quincy, Chicago.
Office hours—8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 1.

Whatever fixing up you are going to do—painting, varnishing, enameling; a house, a room, a chair—see that you have the Devoe paint-thing that's made for it.

GOOD-PAINT DEVOE: CHICAGO.

FURS { Remodeling & Repairs, Summer Prices, A. Bishop & Co., 156 State St.

Do you wear good Gloves? If you do try a pair of the celebrated ROY GLOVES at $1, $1.50, $2, and you will wear no other. SHAYNE & CO., Sole Agents. 187 State street.

War News...

The latest and best reports will always be found in The Tribune.

OUTINGS For a DIME
On the Trolley Car

CHAPTER XXXVI.
To See a Queer Ceremony, Go to Rose Hill.

Chicago Chinamen engaged last Sunday in the queer religious ceremony of feeding their dead at Rose Hill Cemetery with roast pig, chickens, vegetables, etc. This takes place every three months and generally lasts two Sundays, some time between 12:30 and 3 o'clock p. m. This ceremony may be repeated to-morrow. The cemetery is the largest and one of the most beautiful in town. Its lawns, drives and landscape work resemble a park and invite one to a quiet visit any day. Use Lincoln avenue cars and transfer to Robey street when you go there

On the Trolley Car

Cars start at Monroe and Dearborn. Round trip, 130 minutes. Cost, 10c.

REVELL & CO.

CLOSE TODAY AT ONE O'CLOCK
FURNITURE.
Wabash Avenue and Adams Street

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1637 INDIANAPOLIS, Chicago, Ill., August 1, 1900. Sealed proposals in triplicate for constructing six miles of Western section of Illinois & Mississippi Canal, being miles 33 to 39 inclusive, will be received here until 12 noon, central time, August 22, 1900, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application here or to Assistant Engineer L. L. Wheeler, Sterling, Ill. J. H. WILLARD, Maj. Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1637 INDIANAPOLIS, Chicago, Ill., July 16, 1900.—Sealed proposals for manufacture and erection of superstructure for single track railroad bridge across Illinois and Mississippi Canal at Rock Falls, Ill., will be received here until 12 noon, Aug. 6, 1900, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. J. H. WILLARD, Maj. Engrs.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

The Sunday Tribune

Will Contain the Following Features Among Many Others Tomorrow:

Is the World About to End?
Biblical prophecies construed to prove that war with China foreshadows approach of judgment day.

Freedom for All Birds.
Effort being made to secure release of feathered songsters now in captivity.

Did Judas Commit Suicide?
Doubt cast on the generally accepted theory that the betrayer of Christ hanged himself.

Disease Cured by Light.
Successful results of a new treatment under the patronage of the Princess of Wales.

Electricity's Heavy Cost.
Enormous amount of lives and property consumed by the harnessed fluid.

Future of Italy.
Ex-Attache tells the political effect of King Humbert's assassination.

Strange Fire Escapes.
Odd ideas of inventors to save inmates of burning buildings. Pictures of some in operation.

Kites to Support Wires.
Two ingenious men have device to do away with telephone poles.

News of the Summer Resorts.
Bright gossip of the pleasure-seekers on vacation. Description of Lake Bluff with pictures.

Queer Arrest Statistics.
As many bankers as hackmen were arrested last year. Single men worse than married men.

The Eagles of Trooper Dulin.
Romance of an American soldier in the Philippines as told by him self.

Chinese Will Kill Themselves.
Wholesale suicides likely to follow entry of allies into Pekin.

Tales That Drove Author Insane.
Three of the short stories of a woman whose own writings made her crazy.

Art at Paris Exposition.
Chief points of interest in the exhibit described by an expert critic. What the American pictures lack.

Strange Death of an Ambassador.
Parallel to the murder of Von Ketteler found in a case in Europe 100 years ago.

Odd Attempt to Find Pole.
Poorly equipped expedition to the arctic likely to end in death.

Giant Sloths Kept in Stables.
Relatives of the extinct megatherium seen to have been kept and fed for meat not long ago.

Fire Department Horses.
How the equines that help extinguish conflagrations are chosen.

Best Photograph of a Woman.
Full page portrait of a Southern beauty that won prize at the American Photographers' association exhibition.

Ten Thousand on $300 a Year.
How scores of Chicago families live in comfort on this annual allowance.

A Great-Great Grandmother.
Woman living with her descendants of the fourth generation.

Wonderful Boy Violinist.
Not yet 21 years of age, he charges hundreds of dollars to play at a concert.

Domestic Side of Chinese.
Pictures showing the everyday life and customs of the people of the empire.

Typical Girls of the Nations.
Women of America, France, England, Germany, and Sweden as sketched by their own artists.

Mysterious Ghost Caught.
Woman who duped hundreds of armed men who watched her house to catch a "spook."

Most Wicked Boy of His Age.
Only 10 years old, the youngster is notorious as a criminal.

Butterflies Made to Order.
Strange factory where they are to be furnished in any color desired.

Ghosts in Famous House.
Dwelling in which an American poet died is said to be haunted.

Judge Horton's Career.
Character sketch of the man before whom the "boodlers" were tried.

Reform of the Justice Courts.
Robert McCurdy, member of practice commission, tells how present methods breed anarchy.

Value of a Vacation.
Professor Wiggin of Northwestern University Medical College tells of the hygienic benefit of a summer rest.

Women's Political Clubs.
Mrs. Le Clerc, President of the Woman's Yates club, shows their influence in politics.

Vain Search for a Boy.
Mysterious disapearance of a lad who is being sought by the police in every city.

Tendency to Divorce.
Judge Henry M. Shepard writes of the great increase in the number of severed marriages.

Woman's Relief Corps.
President McCleland of the Illinois department has an article giving the history of the organization and its plans for the encampment.

Cemetery for Burial of Dogs.
Burying ground where lie graves of aristocratic canines.

Marie Jonreau's Fashion Letter.
Styles as worn by the well dressed women at Narragansett Pier.

The Wraith of Yore.
Short story brimful of mystery and romance.

And as usual

THE PINK SPORTING SECTION.
Four Pages of the Latest News of Sports, Told by Experts.

THE HALF TONE PART.
Two Pages of Half Tones and Two of Illustrated Jokes.

THE BEST FOREIGN NEWS
The Tribune's Own Unequaled Cable Service, Supplemented by That of the Best New York Papers.

ALL THE NEWS—DOMESTIC AND LOCAL

ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER TODAY!

EDITORIAL SHEET.

ASSAILANT OF SHAH IS KNOW

Identified by Bertillon Re as Francois Salson, a Frenchman.

HAS BEEN IN PRIS

Twice Arrested for Anarch Utterances and Violen Preaching.

SILENT AS TO ACCOMPLI

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBU GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Bertillon, by mean celebrated system of measurements, h covered the identity of the would-be a of the Shah of Persia.

The man is a confectioners' as named François Salson, and was b Montlœur, Aveyron, on Feb. 4, 1876. been twice convicted when 18 years o was imprisoned for three months for ing the Anarchist doctrine, and the la was sentenced to eight months' im ment for the same offense.

Public opinion is deeply interested fate, and it is generally believed his ment will be life imprisonment at labor.

Is Capital Offense.

Should the authorities wish to d verely with him he could be legally tined, as article 302 of the penal France decrees death as a penalty tempted assassination.

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To Reward General Paren

General Parent, who was instrume saving the Shah's life, is to be decor the French government and the Sha the Grand Vizier is to receive th honors.

A letter, signed Angelo Batholozzi, w the Shah of his danger, gives the police what they hope is a clew to the p

The assassin today openly declar if he had succeeded in killing the Sh escaped, he would have killed the C A search of his rooms brought to ligh tities of Anarchist papers and pamphle here is no longer doubt that he had ot to help him.

Hope to Trace Accomplice

General Parent declares he saw pushed forward by some one from Other witnesses testify that as soo attack was made a well dressed m seen running down the Avenue M where he disappeared. The police tablished the fact that Salson wa poral in the reserve army and be the One Hundred and Eighth Reg the line, as indicated by a handker uniform found in the room.

The man today showed his usua ance when Bertillon confronted h the results of his investigation, their correctness, and added detail

Concerning his accomplices he r mute.

Shah Buys Some Plaything

The Shah drove out early this closely guarded, with General An Minister of War, beside him, and the review of the troops at Vincen

The Shah has bought to take t with him a moving picture machi telephone, twelve dozen pictures of a piano, and an automobile.

Should the Shah go to England ship Bruix will transport him, esc the cruisers Carnot and Dupuy de

Waldeck Rousseau declares that the would-be assassin of the Shah, merly under close surveillance of t but had disappeared five years ago.

Salson an Ex-Convict

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PARIS, Aug. 3.—At the meetin Cabinet this morning it was annou the would-be assassin of Muzaffe Shah of Persia, had given his Salson. A man of this name who garded and watched as an Anarc appeared from Paris in 1895 and since been located.

Out of Work and Hung

For a month before the attempted Salson had been living at a small was there regarded as a model bo was regular in his habits, but wa and had few companions. He ne politics. During the last few da especially reticent. It is believe chased the revolver three days ag

Further inquiries at the wor hotel, where Salson lived, brough the fact that he had been worki labor until recently, when his finished. He was then unable t employment, and became more cative than formerly, though ing regular hours. The last few question of existence was a diffic him.

Paris Is All Apologi

Paris has not recovered from i tion at the attempt on the life o guest.

The press is filled with apolog pressions of regret and urges th sion of Anarchists as a further for public officials.

REGRETS SIPIDO I

Belgian Government Says It able to Proceed Against of Wales' Assailan

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.—In reply of the British government expre that the proceedings against assailant of the Prince of W have had such an utterly inadeq the Belgian government says tha observer of the laws, it was unal them, however strong its desir rigorously against the culprit.

According to Belgian law, the out, Sipido, like any other young at the disposal of the governmen a legal domicile in Belgium, ha to appeal to the Court of Cassa with his parents he had legal d therefore, he could not be arres days. He profited by the de flight.

The Belgian government says incident, but cannot be held for it.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES.

ASSAILANT OF SHAH IS KNOWN.

Identified by Bertillon Record as Francois Salson, a Frenchman.

HAS BEEN IN PRISON.

Twice Arrested for Anarchistic Utterances and Violent Preaching.

SILENT AS TO ACCOMPLICES.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Bertillon, by means of his celebrated system of measurements, has discovered the identity of the would-be assassin of the Shah of Persia.

The man is a confectioners' assistant named François Salson, and was born in Montlcur, Aveyron, on Feb. 4, 1876. He had been twice convicted when 18 years old, and was imprisoned for three months for preaching the Anarchist doctrine, and the last time was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for the same offense.

Public opinion is deeply interested in his fate, and it is generally believed his punishment will be life imprisonment at hard labor.

Is Capital Offense.

Should the authorities wish to deal severely with him he could be legally guillotined, as article 302 of the penal code of France decrees death as a penalty for attempted assassination.

Vaillant, the Anarchist who attempted to blow up the Chamber of Deputies, was executed, although his crime entailed no loss of life.

To Reward General Parent.

General Parent, who was instrumental in saving the Shah's life, is to be decorated by the French government and the Shah, and the Grand Vizier is to receive the same honors.

A letter, signed Angelo Batholozzi, warning the Shah of his danger, gives the French police what they hope is a clew to the plot.

The assassin today openly declared that if he had succeeded in killing the Shah and escaped, he would have killed the Czar also. A search of his rooms brought to light quantities of Anarchist papers and pamphelts, and here is no longer doubt that he had other men to help him.

Hope to Trace Accomplices.

General Parent declares he saw Salson pushed forward by some one from behind. Other witnesses testify that as soon as the attack was made a well dressed man was seen running down the Avenue Malakoff, where he disappeared. The police have established the fact that Salson was a corporal in the reserve army and belongs to the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment of the line, as indicated by a handkerchief and uniform found in the room.

The man today showed his usual assurance when Bertillon confronted him with the results of his investigation, affirmed their correctness, and added details.

Concerning his accomplices he remained mute.

Shah Buys Some Playthings.

The Shah drove out early this morning, closely guarded, with General Andre, the Minister of War, beside him, and attended the review of the troops at Vincennes.

The Shah has bought to take to Persia with him a moving picture machine, a toy telephone, twelve dozen pictures of himself, a piano, and an automobile.

Should the Shah go to England the warship Bruix will transport him, escorted by the cruisers Carnot and Dupuy de Lome.

Waldeck Rousseau declares that Salson, the would-be assassin of the Shah, was formerly under close surveillance of the police, but had disappeared five years ago.

Salson an Ex-Convict.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PARIS, Aug. 3.—At the meeting of the Cabinet this morning it was announced that the would-be assassin of Muzaffer-Ed-Din, Shah of Persia, had given his name as Salson. A man of this name who had been regarded and watched as an Anarchists disappeared from Paris in 1895 and had not since been located.

Out of Work and Hungry.

For a month before the attempted homicide Salson had been living at a small hotel. He was there regarded as a model boarder. He was regular in his habits, but was taciturn and had few companions. He never talked politics. During the last few days he was especially reticent. It is believed he purchased the revolver three days ago.

Further inquiries at the workingmen's hotel, where Salson lived, brought to light the fact that he had been working at day labor until recently, when his work was finished. He was then unable to find new employment, and became more communicative than formerly, though still keeping regular hours. The last few days the question of existence was a difficult one for him.

Paris Is All Apologies.

Paris has not recovered from its indignation at the attempt on the life of its royal guest.

The press is filled with apologies and expressions of regret and urges the suppression of Anarchists as a further protection for public officials.

REGRETS SIPIDO INCIDENT.

Belgian Government Says It Was Unable to Proceed Against Prince of Wales' Assailant.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.—In reply to the note of the British government expressing regret that the proceedings against Sipido, the assailant of the Prince of Wales, should have had such an utterly inadequate ending, the Belgian government says that, as a strict observer of the laws, it was unable to violate them, however strong its desire to proceed rigorously against the culprit.

According to Belgian law, the reply points out, Sipido, like any other young man placed at the disposal of the government and having a legal domicile in Belgium, had three days to appeal to the Court of Cassation. Living with his parents he had legal domicile, and, therefore, he could not be arrested for three days. He profited by the delay to take flight.

The Belgian government says it regrets the incident, but cannot be held responsible for it.

TO REIGN AS HUMBERT DID

NEW KING OF ITALY ISSUES PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE.

Victor Emmanuel III. Praises His Father's Deeds and Says His Rule Shall Be Outlined by Imperishable Remembrances—Strength Comes from Love of Subjects for Monarch They Venerated—Captains Fight a Duel Over Bresci's Brother.

MONZA, Aug. 3.—King Victor Emmanuel III. has addressed the following proclamation to the Italian people:

"The second King of Italy is dead. Escaping, thanks to his valor as a soldier, the danger of battle, and departing unharmed, thanks to Providence, from the risks he confronted so courageously to end public calamities, this good and virtuous King fell a victim to atrocious crime while with easy conscience and without fear of danger he was participating in the joys of his people in their fêtes.

"It was not permitted to me to be present at the last breath of my father, but I understand my first duty to be to follow the counsels he left me and to imitate the virtues of the King and first citizen of Italy.

Strength from Father's Examples.

"In this moment of profound sadness I have to aid me the strength which comes from the examples of my august father and of that great King who deserves to be called the 'father of his country.' I have also as a support the strength which comes from the love and devotion of the Italian people for the King whom they venerated and weep for.

"There remain to us the institutions which he loyally preserved and which he attempted to render permanent during the twenty-two years of his reign. These institutions are given to me as the sacred traditions of my house; and the warm love which Italians have for them, protected with a firm and energetic hand from assault or any violence from whatever source it comes, assures me, I am certain, of the prosperity and grandeur of the country. It was the glory of my grandfather to have given Italy its unity and independence. It was the glory of my father to have jealously guarded this unity and this independence to the end.

"My reign shall be outlined by these imperishable remembrances. May God aid me and may the love of my pepole fortify me so that I may concentrate all my cares as a King to the guardianship of liberty and the defense of the monarchy united by indissoluble bonds for the supreme interest of the country.

"Italians, render your tribute of tears and honors to the sacred memory of Humbert of Savoy. You, in the bitter sorrow which has struck my house, have shown that you consider this sorrow as though it were that of each individual among you.

"This solidity of thought and affection will always be the most certain bulwark of my reign and the best guarantee of the unity of the country, which unites in the august name of intangible Rome, symbol of grandeur and pledge of integrity for Italy. Such are my hopes, such is my ambition as citizen and as King."

Monument on Ground of Crime.

The remains of King Humbert were today placed in a casket of walnut, covered with lead and glass in such a manner as to leave the face exposed. The ceremony, which took place in the presence of the royal family, was touching. Queen Margherita placed the Italian flag, with the arms of the House of Savoy, over the corpse. The Municipality of Monza has purchased the ground on which the crime was committed in order to erect a monument or a charitable institution.

Duel Over Bresci's Brother.

MILAN, Aug. 4.—Lieutenant Bresci, brother of King Humbert's assassin, has informed the Colonel of his regiment of his intention to leave the army and change his name. He will be provided with an appointment in the civil administration.

A duel with sabers has been fought between Captain Tani and Captain Bacciali on the subject of Lieutenant Bresci's course. Captain Tani had expressed sympathy with the Lieutenant, whereupon Captain Bacciali declared that he could no longer offer his hand to Lieutenant Bresci. Bacciali was wounded in the head during the sixth onslaught.

Believe Nicoli with Bresci.

ROME, Aug. 3.—The police believe that the man who was seen at Monza with Bresci is Leandre Nicoli of Briella, a missing Anarchist. Numerous workmen have begun to decorate the chamber where the remains of King Humbert will finally lie, and they will continue night and day until the work is completed. The examination of Natale Possanzini, the Anarchist, who was arrested at Ancona, revealed the fact that he went to Monza some time ago, where he was known under an assumed name. He was close shaven when arrested and wore a shirt and handkerchief stained with blood. Sig. Valla, President of the Chamber of Deputies, informed a group of Deputies yesterday that King Humbert's will had not been found.

Says Salson Was Protected.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Echo de Paris says that Salson, although condemned to eight months' imprisonment last year, never went to prison. The police knew his address and he never hid himself. The paper says: "To what powerful protection did this Anarchist owe such a favor?"

Arrest Anarchist Suspects.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The police throughout Germany are arresting Anarchist suspects. Among them is Professor Stahly, an Italian, who has recently lectured on the subject of the Mafia in south Germany.

LONDON ANARCHISTS ALARMED.

Rumored Several Arrests Are to Be Made by Detectives—Abandon Assassination Celebration.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Anarchists of this city are undergoing one of their periodical scares. The leaders, incessantly dogged by detectives, regard all who approach them with suspicion.

Malatesta, the master mind of the London Advanced circle, has disappeared from his lodgings, but he has not left the country, for the reason that England is his only remaining asylum. The Anarchists here scout the idea that the assassination of Humbert was planned in any particular place. Such acts, they say, are inspirations vouchsafed to the elect. They profess to have no knowledge of any Anarchist circle in Paterson, N. J. This remarkable ignorance is undoubtedly stimulated by the threatening attitude of the police.

It is rumored tonight that several arrests are pending in London, and that the doomed men are already marked by Scotland Yard officials. This report has caused intense nervousness in Anarchist circles and the love feast fixed for tonight in a tavern at Safferon Hill to celebrate Bresci's assassination of King Humbert has been abandoned.

THE AVENGER.

—Punch.

GO BY DIFFERENT ROUTES

POLICE GRADUALLY TRACING MOVEMENTS OF ANARCHISTS.

It Is Learned Quentavalli Sailed for Europe by the French Line, Bresci and La Belle Teresa Went on a White Star Steamship, and Enrico Malatesta, the Arch Conspirator, Was a Passenger on an American Liner—Sassi Went Abroad on July 7.

New York, Aug. 3.—Persistent investigation by the police on the theory that a big Anarchist plot was hatched in Paterson, N. J., one of the results of which was the murder of King Humbert, have borne fruit.

The Anarchists suspected of having gone to slay the King of Italy, his Queen, and others went by various routes, as the books of the different steamship companies show.

The Italian government, through its Consul General, yesterday obtained possession of the books of the French line. It is said the documents reveal the exact time that Quintavallo sailed from this country. Bresci, it was supposed, obtained passage on a White Star liner. A note received yesterday from Chevalier Louis V. Fugazi of this city says he did not sell the ticket to Bresci, as an examination of his books will show. The woman, La Belle Teresa, believed to have been the accomplice of Bresci, sailed with him. The Italian secret agents are said to have found out the exact day on which these two left. Malatesta, the alleged arch-plotter, is quoted from London as saying that he left this country six weeks ago on an American liner.

Those who went forth to kill were formed in companies, so that one might follow up the other in case any assassin failed to do his work or flinched when the final test came. Those who went later to the scene of the crime were believed to be Antonio Lana, the baker, and Sassi, the student. It was learned yesterday that Matteo Sassi sailed for Naples on July 7 from Hoboken on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. His ticket was purchased from Cesare Conti, a well-known agent. Sassi is described in the books of the company as being 25 years old.

He appeared in the Italian quarter with La Belle Teresa, and then when Bresci apparently laid siege to the affections of the fair and fickle Queen of the reds the student was not seen again. He seems to have been in the company which went on its mission of murder to the shores of the old world. On the same steamer was Antonio "Lama," who may have been Antonio Lana, the baker arrested on the other side as the accomplice of the assassin and known here as an Anarchist of the most ardent hue. His friends say he sailed from this port on May 15. On the same steamer was Raffaelo Lama.

In this personally conducted excursion, of course, Enrico Malatesta is credited with being the managing director. Reports yesterday from Cincinnati tell of an unsuccessful effort of Malatesta to get a man to go from that city to kill the Italian King.

It was found yesterday that the woman known as La Belle Teresa was once married to a man named Brugnoli, a maker of macaroni. The name Ighina, by which the woman was generally known, was her maiden name. She had a daughter Ida, for whom the police yesterday were seeking to get some information concerning the departure of her mother for Italy.

Antonio Lana, who was often seen about Paterson, has also disappeared.

POLICE PREPARED FOR TROUBLE

Anarchists' Meeting at Vorwaerts Hall to Be Carefully Watched, Though No Disturbance Is Expected.

The police will disperse any gathering of Anarchists at which radical addresses are made, or at which there is any rejoicing over the assassination of King Humbert of Italy. This was the order given by Acting Mayor Walker yesterday. Mr. Walker said that he did not anticipate any disturbance at the meeting which has been advertised for Vorwaerts Hall for tomorrow afternoon, but that the police would be prepared to act if needed.

"We will be able to handle any outbreak which may occur," said Mr. Walker, "though it is my belief that there will be no disturbance. None will be permitted."

William E. Belt, who interrupted Lucy Parsons during an address to Socialists on Wednesday night, has asked Mr. Walker for protection. He said he feared his life was in danger from the Anarchists. He was assured that his safety would be guarded.

Chief of Police Kipley said the police force is prepared to deal with any trouble which may occur.

SOCIETIES TRY COMPROMISE.

Chicago Italians Remain Undecided on Question of Procedure in Their Memorial Over Late King.

Late developments in the factional fight between the Italian societies of Chicago over precedence in the memorial demonstration over the death of King Humbert give little indication that the quarrel will be settled and permit of a united demonstration. Last evening the Executive committee of the United Italian societies, with eleven organizations represented, met at the Sherman House to make another attempt to reach a compromise with the opposing element, which is composed of societies of Italians from the southern provinces of Italy. The latter societies were represented at the meeting by five delegates, who expressed willingness to coöperate, but none of the leaders felt assured that a compromise would be reached. As an attempt toward peace, the northern societies passed resolutions which will be presented to the other meeting to be held tonight in Horan's Hall, Halsted and West Harrison streets. In effect the northern societies offer to cooperate with the southerners on an equal basis, but insist that no funeral procession shall be held, and limit the affair to services in either the Auditorium or Central Music Hall. If this proposal is rejected by the southern societies at their meeting tonight two demonstrations will be held, and Count Bozwadowski, the Italian Consul, will refuse to participate in the ceremonies. The leaders of the northern Italians point with pride to the fact that they have subscribed $1,000 to defray the expenses of the ceremonies, and declare that their opponents have not yet raised money for the demonstration.

TELLS OF ANARCHIST MEETING.

Italian Reveals Some Proceedings of a Gathering of King-Killers Early in May.

New York, Aug. 3.—There is a chance that hate will reveal to the authorities much concerning the alleged plotting of the Anarchists at Paterson to kill the crowned heads of Europe. In a saloon in Straight street tonight an Italian who is not known to the proprietor of the place said he knew of a meeting held in the city early in May, of which he intended to inform the authorities.

"The Group of Existence," he said, "held a meeting about the 1st of May, and after the others had departed the leaders held a long secret session. Those present were Bresci, Quintavalli, Graisoni, and Alphonso Blanidles, Esteve, and Widmart, the editor of the paper issued by the group, and one or two others whom I may not reveal or may, as circumstances occur. These men talked over a trip which Bresci, Quintavalli, Graisoni, Lanna, and some others were to take. The meeting was held to read a letter from Count Malatesta. There were also letters from Genoa and Paris. Quintavalli left Paterson after the meeting, which ended early in the morning. Bresci also left, but came back on May 12 and collected his money at the silk mill.

"Malatesta is the man who led in all these things. His is a great mind. The others are weak."

Alexandro Rubiotti has written a letter to Captain Walter B. Usher of the West Hoboken police stating that he had been persecuted by the Anarchists because he had displayed an Italian flag. He also said he personally knew Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert. Rubiotti, or Ruberti, as he signs himself, is at present confined in the Tombs. When seen tonight he said he had not only written to Captain Usher, but to the Italian Consul General in this city.

TO EXPLAIN BOER NOTES.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT WILL BE ASKED ABOUT THEM.

Secretary of Colonies Chamberlain Says Those Found in Transvaal Archives Are Not Expctly Treasonable, but Will Be Rather Embarrassing—Two in Question Written a Few Days Before War Began, Giving Kruger Good Counsel.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In response to questions, the Secretary for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said today in the House of Commons that the Boer governments, in fleeing from Bloemfontein and Pretoria, left masses of private correspondence among the archives, which the authorities on the spot were examining. He had received installments of this correspondence by the last two mails, and he had been informed that more was to come.

The portions he had seen were written previous to the war and were chiefly letters of British subjects of the Cape and of the two republics.

Letters from a Member.

There were, however, copies of two letters that purported to have been written by an English member of the House of Commons, and also letters and an extract from a letter written by two other members of the House of Commons two days before the outbreak of the war, couched in the form of open criticism, asking for information regarding martial law and suggesting that President Kruger make temporary concessions and await a reaction in England.

In his opinion the letters were not treasonable, though certainly improper, while her Majesty was engaged in difficult negotiations. He proposed to send the letters to the writers and ask if they desired to explain, and he would await a reply before deciding whether to publish them or not.

Comes Up in House of Lords.

The Under Secretary for the Colonies, the Earl of Selborne, was questioned in the House of Lords today concerning alleged treasonable correspondence, and in reply read the explanation which Mr. Chamberlain had made in the House of Commons.

Another breeze blew up in the House of Lords today as the outcome of the debate on Friday last regarding the allegation that England was not invulnerable against an attempted invasion. Lord Rosebery today somewhat testily resented the Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, taking him to task for suggesting that the commander of the forces, Lord Wolseley, ought to come to the House and give his authority to the government's military plans.

Lord Rosebery Loses His Temper.

Lord Rosebery said he did not propose to be snubbed in the discharge of what he considered a public duty. The Marquis of Lansdowne, he said, must be disabused of the idea that there existed in the country a blind, venerating confidence in the War office.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, replying, said the War Secretary was responsible to Parliament and the Commander-in-Chief was responsible to the War Secretary.

Other peers having spoken, the Premier, Lord Salisbury, said he understood Lord Rosebery's contention was that the nation would be much more satisfied if Lord Wolseley would come to the house and express his approval of Lord Lansdowne's plans. It was obvious that if Lord Wolseley could be called upon to do that he was also entitled to express disapproval. Lord Salisbury said he could not see how that was possible. There was much force in what Lord Rosebery had said, but it was of an abstract kind.

JEWS TO SEEK NEW HOMES

THOUSANDS LEAVE ROUMANIA FOR AMERICA.

Many Passing Through Austria with Not Enough Money to Pay Fare Out of Europe Sent Back—Others Going on Aided by Public Subscriptions—Canadian Officials Say Each Arrival Must Have Not Less than $50—Ultimate Destination Is United States.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—It is estimated that over 5,000 Jewish emigrants from Roumania have passed through Vienna during the last month on the way to Canada. A majority of them have been penniless, having nothing save the fare and tales of oppression endured in Roumania and with their misery plainly visible in their faces. All of them arouse much public sympathy here and the contributions from Christians as well as from Jews have been liberal.

Many Penniless Turned Back.

Last week over 2,000 arrived here, and on Saturday came 800 more, chiefly women and children, who had not even the price of fare beyond Vienna. The authorities here compelled them to return, loading them in a train and sending them to Buda-Pesth, and the officials there sent them to the Roumanian border, but the Roumanian authorities refused to readmit them into the country, and only after three days' delay and energetic action on the part of the Hungarian State department was the crossing of the border permitted.

Must Each Have Fifty Dollars.

Meanwhile over 600 more had arrived at Buda-Pesth. They were held there while the Israelite council wired the Canadian authorities and received word that only emigrants possessing $50 would be admitted. Since Monday $20,000 has been raised in Buda-Pesth by public subscription and tomorrow 600 Jews will start Americawards.

Thousands More Waiting.

It is stated that over 16,000 of such emigrants are ready to leave Roumania for Canada, and will go before winter.

That the United States will need to watch the Canadian border closely is firmly believed here, for the majority of those talked with seem to regard the United States rather than Canada as the land of promise.

TO DECORATE AMERICANS.

Commissioner Peck and His Associates May Be Given Legion of Honor Medals.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Aug. 3.—A biographical department, which is being carried on with great secrecy, has been added to the American Exposition commission. In compliance with a request of the French exposition directors Mr. Peck is to furnish them with a list and the biographies of the various members of the staff for the decoration of the Legion of Honor. The men sure to obtain it are Peck, Woodward, Skiff, Summs, Hurlbert, Cauldwell, McGibbons, and Capehart.

Approving Exposition Awards.

The superior jury of the exposition held its first session in the grand palace of art today, with 200 members present. The Minister of Commerce presided, assisted by Director Picard. The latter read the reports of the juries and the official list of awards, confirmed by the superior jury is soon to be published.

The interparliamentary congress closed today and the discussions of peace almost caused war because the Belgian delegates insisted on trying to pass a vote of blame on England. The English delegates threatened to withdraw if their country was insulted, and M. Baernaert finally proposed a resolution expressing regret that the principles indorsed by The Hague conference had not been applied to settle the difficulty between England and the south African republics. After a dispute between Yves Guyot and a Belgian delegate, M. Lorand, over England and the Boers, peace was finally restored, the English delegates accepting the following unanimously voted resolution: "The conference regrets that the governments taking part in The Hague discussion have not yet ratified the resolutions then adopted."

The international council will form its next congress in Vienna.

Near War in Peace Congress.

The French press terms the British reproach to Belgium, concerning the liberation of Sipido, who shot at the Prince of Wales, English insolence.

Zulu Show in Paris.

South Africa has been brought to Paris, and Boers, Zulus, Kaffirs, cannibals, and wild mountain scenery are all in a new metropolitan theater, which was opened tonight near the Arch of Triumph. Among the exciting scenes was a lion hunt over African kopjes, a dozen big lions being set free in an immense iron grating.

Company Wins Bourgogne Suits.

Today the relations of the victims of the Bourgogne accident again lost their suit against the Transatlantic company, the tribunal sustaining the prior judgment in favor of the company.

Child Stealers in Paris.

A series of kidnapings of children is exciting Paris, and the fourth child within a week has disappeared.

THINK AMERICANS TOO SHARP.

German Press Says Last Trade Treaty Is Entirely a One-Sided Affair.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Apropos of McKinley's proclamation of the German-American trade treaty, the German papers are asking what concessions Germany makes in return, as nothing is known here. The leader of the Tages Zeitung today concludes: "This event confirms the opinion that our diplomacy is able to make no reasonable trade with America."

BOERS SURRENDER TO BRITISH.

Seven Hundred and Fifty Lay Down Arms to Gen. Hunter—Liebeberg's Commando Easily Repulsed.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 3.—Liebeberg's commando attacked General Smith-Dorrien near Potchefstroom, but was easily repulsed. General Ian Hamilton has gone to Rustenburg to bring away Baden-Powell's garrison. Seven hundred and fifty additional Boers have surrendered to General Hunter.

PRETORIA, Aug. 3.—President Kruger and Commandant General Botha have issued a proclamation promising to pay all damage done to the farms by the British, provided the burghers remain with the commandos.

STORM HAVOC OVER ENGLAND.

Gales of Unusual Violence Damage Ships, Farms, and Other Property.

WIDE AREA AFFECTED.

Last English Court Dispenses with Use of Parchment for Keeping Archives.

PARLIAMENT'S TEA RECORD.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Aug. 4, 3 a. m.—England was swept yesterday by the hardest summer gale known in the country for years, and from all along the coast come reports of damage to shipping and the narrow escapes from drowning of crews of imperiled ships. The reports indicate that the gale was not confined to England, but prevailed over a greater part of Europe. The gale struck London late yesterday afternoon and created havoc among the signs and flagpoles.

In Richmond Park a number of century-old trees were uprooted. The wind was followed by a driving rain that made the streets as deserted after dark as a country village.

All the telegraph wires save two are down between the metropolis and Glasgow and communication with Ireland is almost entirely cut off.

Water Damage at Liverpool.

At Liverpool the gale is reported the worst in twenty years. The lower part of the town was flooded by the heavy rains and much damage was done.

At Eastbourne the schooner Carolina, loaded with coal, was blown ashore and the crew rescued with great difficulty by the lifesavers.

The Captains of channel steamers reported the worst summer crossing in years, and many tourists bound for the Paris exposition refused to embark.

Stop Holiday Makers.

The gale coming at bank holiday time has caused woe to the people and the ocean resort owners, who expected 50,000 people, who will now be kept away.

The reports from the country districts show immense damage to crops and orchards, the trees being stripped of fruit.

Banish Parchment from Courts.

The Judges of the Probate Court have abolished a legal custom nearly as old as the English courts, and have decided that wills filed for probate need no longer be written on parchment. These parchments were often several feet long, and were extremely costly because of their size, so it has been decided to abolish the custom and substitute paper.

Although many of the courts long ago did away with parchments it was compulsory in the Probate Court, but now, however, it will soon vanish from the English courts.

Camphor Famine Impending.

English housekeepers are alarmed at the prospective ravages of the moths, as the dealers say a shortage of the camphor supply is threatened. A sharp advance in price is predicted and the dealers are securing the largest supply possible. The supply of camphor comes chiefly from the Island of Formosa, and the war in the East is expected to reduce the exports greatly.

Fight Over "Casino Girl."

G. W. Lederer's "Casino Girl" is having troubles in London. The New York manager today appeared as defendant in a chancery suit brought by the shareholders of the theatrical company in the recent production of the "American Beauty," which was not a success. The shareholders claimed that Lederer should give them the same proportion of the "Casino Girl" profits as they expected to derive from the first play.

A motion was made for a receiver and the Judge ordered an accounting made immediately.

The story that tea drinking is losing ground in England is refuted by the latest statistics from Parliament. The books of the members' restaurant show that during May, June, and July 30,000 teas were served on the House of Commons terrace overlooking the Thames. The members, however, do not consume all these, as the terrace is crowded on bright afternoons with their women guests. The record of other drinks is not announced.

Royalty Heavily Insured.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha carried life insurance amounting to $1,500,000, and nearly every English insurance company was interested financially in the Duke's condition, but his continued poor health gave ample warning to the companies which did not cancel his policies. They suffered another heavy loss in the death of King Humbert of Italy, whose life was also heavily insured.

TO AVOID GERRYMANDERING.

Governor General Wood Approves Minority Representation at Constitutional Convention.

HAVANA, Aug. 3.—A joint committee of the Republican, Nationalist, and Union Democratic parties was in consultation with Governor General Wood today regarding minority representation at the forthcoming constitutional convention. The idea was to take steps to avoid gerrymandering, and General Wood approved the principle of minority representation.

The consensus of official opinion in Havana is that Michael J. Dady, who has secured from Judge Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court, a temporary injunction restraining Governor General Wood from taking any action under the new code that would interfere with Mr. Dady's vested rights under the old code in connection with his alleged contracts for sewers and paving, has no sufficient grounds of action, it being contended that he has not taken all the steps necessary to the formation of a legal contract. The Civil Governor of Havana never approved the concession to Mr. Dady, which was necessary under the Spanish régime.

Claim to Have Been Robbed of $200.

Late last night an automobile runabout drew up in front of the Harrison Street Police Station and from it alighted three stylishly dressed young men, who reported that while in Pauline Tebeau's in Custom-House place one of them had been robbed of a wallet containing $200 and a valuable diamond locket. One gave his name as Frederick Gordon and said he lived on Oakwood boulevard. The police have made several arrests in the matter, but decline to give any particulars.

GEORGE MEREDITH'S HOUSE.

The poet philosopher is passing the evening of his life in this quaint cottage under the lee of Box Hill, at Benford Bridge, England.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

On the Gospel of Action.

"Prophets of the Nineteenth Century—Carlyle, Ruskin, Tolstoi." By May Alden Ward. Little, Brown & Co.

MRS. May Alden Ward has made three vital and artistic sketches in which Carlyle, Ruskin, and Tolstoi stand forth clearly before the reader, and has put them into a most readable little book. Whether she has been able to establish her thesis of a similarity among these three men is more doubtful. One might easily dispute the claim of some or all of them to the title of prophet. Carlyle prophesied many things that only appear absurd now. Ruskin's hatred of modernity led him into a great deal of false prophecy and much foolish teaching. Tolstoi's ideas about life and government are in large part impractical.

The chief traits that these men had in common are unquestionable sincerity and a profound faith in the gospel of action as a means of social regeneration. But Mrs. Ward at least states her thesis persuasively.

Before Carlyle died he said that John Ruskin was the only man in England who was carrying out his ideas; and Ruskin said recently that Tolstoi is the one man in the world who stands for the movement which he had tried to further. Was there this relation between these three men, so different in all their personal attributes?

So far as the two former are concerned there can be no doubt of it, for the relation was direct and organic. Carlyle was 25 years old at the time of Ruskin's birth, and had reached the zenith of his influence before Ruskin had completed the early part of his writings which gave him his reputation. During this time Ruskin had been steadily under the influence of Carlyle, but about the time he attained 40 Carlyle's influence became so predominant that he desired to recall his early work and begin over again. He actually allowed two books of his to go out of print, though there was nothing in them which he had any reason to regret, or which was in any way antagonistic to the teachings of Carlyle.

Both men had really been working at the same problems, though in entirely different methods. Ruskin now came to feel that Carlyle's method was better, and, therefore, he took his new departure in the direction of his economic experiments in the better training of the people by means of improving their environment. To this end he cheerfully devoted his private fortune of nearly $1,000,000, which he had inherited from his father.

In this last act we may see a close relation to the teachings and practice of Tolstoi. Though the relation with Tolstoi is less direct, and probably not at all organic, it is none the less real, since a spiritual sympathy through the contagion of ideas may furnish a bond of the most lasting kind. By such a fellowship these three men are absolutely united—three social reformers working toward the highest ends.

The text upon which Carlyle continued to ring the changes for more than half a century was this: "If you have anything to do in the world, do it." His gospel of honest work has profoundly influenced the century. It undoubtedly helped to shape the thinking of Ruskin and Tolstoi. Yet, it is to be doubted whether it had anything to do with causing both to turn from the artistic work of their earlier years and to devote their wealth and their hands to practical work among the people. This result may be traced rather to the universally growing sense of pity for human suffering, as expressed by Ruskin when he said: "I simply cannot paint nor read nor look at minerals nor do anything else I like; and the light of the morning sky, when there is any, has become hateful to me because of the misery that I know of, which no imagination can interpret too bitterly."

The foundation principle of Ruskin's political economy is the brotherhood of man. That of Tolstoi is similar, but more radical and impossible in its methods. Both are bent on lifting the world up into happiness by main force. Between this and Carlyle's grim doctrines there is a wide difference. "What act of Legislature was there that thou shouldst be happy?" he asks. "A little while ago thou hadst no right to be at all. What if thou wert born and predestined not to be happy, but unhappy?" One would never ascribe these sentences to either Ruskin or Tolstoi, nor yet the following typical Carlyle outburst:

> Perhaps the miserablest man in the whole city or suburbs was I, one sultry dog day, toiling along the dirty little street, in a close atmosphere and over pavements hot as Nebuchadnezzar's furnace, when all at once there rose a thought in me, and I asked myself, "What art thou afraid of? Wherefore, like a coward, dost thou forever pip and whimper, and go cowering and trembling? Despicable biped, what is the sum total of the worst that lies before thee? Death? Well, death; and say the pangs of tophet, too, and all that the devil and man may, will, or can do against thee. Hast thou not a heart; canst thou not suffer what it be, and as a child of freedom, though outcast, trample tophet itself under thy feet while it consumes thee? Let it come, then; I will meet it and, defy it." And as I so thought there rushed like a stream of fire over my whole soul, and I shook base fear away from me forever.

To this fine introspective note of individuality the modern spirit responds with a thrill today, as Henley has shown in his more agnostic quatrain:

> Out of the night that covers me,
> Black as the pit from pole to pole,
> I thank whatever gods there be
> For my indomitable soul.

But this spirit and the gospel of work that goes so well with it are widely different from either Ruskin's creed of art and philanthropy or Tolstoi's Christian socialism. All three were artists and two abandoned art for other work in their latter days, because of that strange sense of inadequacy that so often paralyses the hand of the writer or artist in this practical age. All three sought to be prophets, as Mrs. May Alden Ward says they were, yet if each had not been a consummate master of language he would already be forgotten. It is his literary art that has made Carlyle live. It is this that still gives Ruskin a hearing and that will preserve Tolstoi's name long after the world has forgotten his fanciful theories of social reform by abolishing law courts and war. Each was sincere and each had a noble aim, but it will always be a question whether a man like Tolstoi could not accomplish infinitely more, even for the people around him, by using the artistic talent he possesses instead of throwing it aside or prostituting it to the uses of an "opinion mill."

Mr. Bacheller's Quaint Hero.

"Eben Holden." By Irving Bacheller. Lothrop Publishing company.

As an apology Mr. Bacheller quotes in the preface to his "Eben Holden" the epitaph requested by a pious old north country farmer when dying: "He was a poor sinner, but he done his best." The reader, however, will change that a bit and put his sentiments in Uncle Eb's favorite formula of commendation, "He done noble." It is a story so simple and unassuming, so free from any intrusion of the author's personality, that there is nothing on which to hang an adverse criticism. Its course all the way lies close to the heart of things, just as close as was the life of Uncle Eb, the wise, kind, humorous, homely, old hero. Old he was, but only in years. His heart was as young as that of the boy, Billie, whom he carried on his back in a basket all the way from the ruined home in Vermont to the new country in the Adirondacks. It was a long journey over mountains and through wild forests, but Uncle Eb's courage and faith were equal to it, and his tender care of the child, the wonderful stories he told of bears, panthers, and the "swift," that terrible and treacherous animal of Uncle Eb's imagination, make of it a beautiful character sketch.

The kind farmer and his wife who took them in never regretted it. Uncle Eb soon became indispensable, and Billie grew up as a son of the family. Life in those days was simple and wholesome. The county fair was the event of the year and the test of a man's shrewdness a horse trade. It was a test which Billie lost in the respect of the community, and it was not regained until he overcame the strong man of the county in a wrestling match. From that time he was called "Bill" by the leading men, as a mark of their restored confidence. Uncle Eb was full of ridicule for the young man's misfortune, but in no way to the detriment of his love with the other man would have made the heart of David Harem glow with delight.

This bad horse trade put entirely out of the question Billie's ever being a farmer, so he was sent to college, where, according to Uncle Eb, "he done noble." From college he went to New York and was given a trial on the Tribune staff, because, as Horace Greeley said, "I knew his father and he was a good rassler." The author's picture of the great "printer" at this point of the story is interesting. Billie was successful in New York; he distinguished himself later on in the war, and was finally a Congressman. There is a pretty little romance between him and his foster-father's lovely daughter, which, in spite of all Uncle Eb could do, ran none too smoothly at times.

Uncle Eb lived to see them happily married and prosperous, however. Then, his work being done, he died, never dreaming that he was a great man. Dying, he summed his virtues up thus: "I ain't 'shamed o' nuthin' I ever done. Always kep' my tugs tight. Never swore 'less 'twas nec'sary. Never ketched a fish bigger'n 'twas, er lied 'n a hoss trade, er shed a tear I didn't have to. Never cheated anybody but Eben Holden."

This is the sort of man Mr. Bacheller's hero is, and it is praise enough to say that the author has done him justice. The book has much of the humor and wholesome vitality of "David Harum."

General Keifer's War History.

"Slavery and Four Years of War." By Joseph Warren Keifer. Two Volumes. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

History is not often well written by makers of it, and among the latter class of men General Keifer must be ranked. A lawyer, soldier, and statesman, and with much of the judicial temperament of the historian, the author of these two interesting volumes would have written an admirable history of the revolution or some other event with a greater historical perspective. He was, however, an actor in the tremendous civil war and in the events preceding and succeeding it, and as such at times it is impossible even for such an able and impartial writer to divest himself of the personal element and to give an account which conveys the impression of absolute disinterestedness.

It must be admitted, however, that in military matters General Keifer writes with admirable candor, and he is always—unless when he believes himself or his brigade to have been unjustly criticised—fair alike to his superiors and to his subordinates. In civil matters he is not always so successful. As Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Forty-seventh Congress he naturally came into contact with not only the ablest Democratic leaders but also with the leaders of his own party, and his judgment naturally involves the personal equation. Especially does this seem to be true in regard to his estimate of Blaine and Conkling. He regarded the latter as a great man and statesman, and the former as a great politician. People today probably have no hesitancy in saying that of the two Blaine was the greater statesman. He has left in the reciprocity idea at least one monument which will keep his fame equally with his matchless qualities as a leader in debate.

General Keifer made an honorable record in the civil war as a courageous and able brigade commander, serving throughout the war with distinction and participating in the campaigns in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Pennsylvania, ending with the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. His account of the battles and campaigns in which he personally took part is clear, is modest as to his own performances, and abounds in personal mention and description of the officers he came in contact with, and in interesting incidents. His descriptions of the battles in which he participated are admirably written, for the most part, and throw not a little light upon some of the disputed points in the military history of the war of the rebellion. Particularly is this true in regard to the battle of Cedar Creek and the part Sheridan played on that occasion.

Recently there has been considerable discussion, due in no small part, perhaps, to General Keifer's book, as to whether the dramatic incidents of Sheridan's famous ride have not been overdrawn. General Keifer's account certainly intimates as much, and as he was made Brevet Brigadier General by President Lincoln on Nov. 30, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, Virginia," his testimony is certainly to be classed as competent.

From General Keifer's narrative of the battle of Cedar Creek it seems that portions at least of the story of Sheridan's famous ride, especially as told in Buchanan Read's great poem, must be dropped from the rank of history. Sheridan had been called away to Washington at a critical time and did actually return much in the way he is popularly supposed to have done, encountering on his ride groups of stragglers and men rushing from the scene of conflict. The entire army, however, was not retreating, as General Keifer shows, though the first day of the battle clearly was in favor of the Confederates, and it is probable, even from General Keifer's account, that but for the arrival of Sheridan and the inspiration of his presence the second day's battle might have resulted less favorably. General Keifer seems to be actuated by a spirit of simple justice, both to Sheridan and to the brigades, including his own, which maintained the losing fight before Sheridan's arrival.

While there is no regular account of the Spanish-American war in this volume, the author gives in an appendix the story of it as far as he was concerned in it. At the outbreak of the war he was appointed by the President a Major General of Volunteers, being "the only person in civil life from a Northern State, or who had served in the union army in the civil war but never in the regular army, on whom was originally conferred that high rank in the Spanish-American war."

In his account of his personal career in an appendix the author tells us he was admitted to the bar in 1858. Here is his interesting story of a search for a city in which to practice his profession:

> On being admitted to the bar I determined to visit other parts and places before locating. I visited Toledo. It was then muddy, ragged, unbeautiful, and unpromising. Chicago was then next looked over. It was likewise apparently without promise. The streets were almost impassable with mire. The sidewalks were seldom continuously level for a square. The first floors of some buildings were six to ten feet above others beside them. So walking on the sidewalks was an almost constant going up and down steps. There was then no promise of its magic future. At Springfield, Ill., I saw and heard in February, 1858, before the Supreme Court, an ungainly appearing man called Abe Lincoln. He was arguing the application of a statute of limitations to a defective tax title to land. He talked much in a conversational way to the Judges, and they gave attention, and in a Socratic way the discussion went on. I did not see anything to specially attract attention to Mr. Lincoln, save that he was awkward, ungainly in build, more than plain in features and dress, his clothes not fitting him, his trousers being several inches too short, exposing a long, large, unshapely foot, roughly clad. But he was even then, by those who knew him best, regarded as intellectually and professionally a great man.

There are many other interesting glimpses and sketches of the great men of the period described in these volumes. As a whole, ex-Speaker Keifer has contributed a valuable addendum to the great theme which is his subject.

Rambling Reminiscences.

"Personal Recollections." By H. Sutherland Edwards. Cassell & Co.

Mr. Edwards seems to have written down his recollections in something of the haphazard way in which they came to his mind, and they suffer somewhat from this lack of sequence. From an anecdotal point of view they just miss the mark. The reader looks for a pointedness that does not appear. The author has known many great men in his day—Thackeray, Browning, Douglas, Jerrold, Rubenstein, and dozens of others—and he gives some of his little personal bit about each, but they are not the kind of bits that linger in the memory.

In the opening chapter Mr. Edwards reviews some of the social changes that he has witnessed—the introduction of the polka, the wearing of the mustache, and the introduction of cabs. He also touches on the history of the theater and the growth of English taste for plays and players. Then come some personal recollections of Thackeray, Charles Reade, and others, and some criticism of these authors from a dramatic point of view. With Browning the author dined several times, and he was interested in noting "that a man could be a poet and yet occupy himself with ordinary things." The poet was vexed when Mr. Edwards commented upon the seeming youth of Miss Terry, with whom they had just dined, and made this sage remark: "Why consider her age at all? A woman is pretty, vivacious, charming—and you want to know how old she is!"

Under the title of "Rebels, Raiders, Revolutionists, and Refugees," the writer has recalled in one chapter memories of men that belonged to these classes, and in another chapter he indulges in retrospection over a group of Russian revolutionists, Herzen, Ogareff, and Bakunin. A personal episode with a mountain maiden for a heroine is told with some spirit, and an account of a picnic in the Carpathians has charm. The recollections are all given with an air of candor and simplicity, but they lose in effectiveness from not being gathered upon a common thread of narrative.

A Brave Traveler.

"A White Woman in Central Africa." By Helen Caddick. Cassell & Co.

One must read between the lines in this record of a woman's experience in Africa, for only in this way can one appreciate the courage and fortitude that such a journey required. The traveler herself writes of her trip much as if she were alluding to a tourist's expedition in America, and it must be confessed that her literary art is not of a fine quality. The beginning of the journey is described thus:

> "The start was a most exciting and interesting performance, though just at first I was rather puzzled by the array of wild-looking men. There were fourteen of them, twelve to carry me and two to carry my luggage, which weighed just sixty pounds, so that it was an easy load for two. I was to be carried in a machila, which is really a hammock made of strong sailcloth and slung on a bamboo pole. It was carried by two men, one at each end. I was miserably uncomfortable at first, but after a time I learned how to ride with perfect ease; and next after a Japanese jinrikisha I consider machila traveling the most delightful mode of progression in a hot country."

In this way the writer journeyed through central Africa, and she seemed to meet with no more exciting adventures than encounters with the insects that infested the country. To awaken to find cockroaches in one's hair, the foot of a rat in one's ear, or to find an ant heap a foot high near one's bed are unpleasant experiences, but they are such as one might meet with in almost any country. The "boys" who acted as carriers seemed to be jolly fellows, and most attentive to their unusual burden.

The author touches but lightly upon the subject of the habits and customs of the natives, and her descriptions of the country are rather bald, owing to the limitations of a vocabulary that is made up of such commonplace epithets as "good," "nice," "lovely." This poverty of words causes the pictures to lack color, and deprives the record of the charm that greater descriptive gifts would give.

A Forgotten Philosopher.

"Joseph Glanvill." By Ferris Greenslet, Ph. D. The Macmillan company.

It is to be feared that to the ordinary reader the name of Joseph Glanvill will be unfamiliar, and even those who boast of a knowledge of English thought and letters may find that it arouses but vague associations. Yet this philosophical divine was a person of distinction in the latter part of the seventeenth century and he was distinguished in three ways. He was a believer in witchcraft, an opponent of Artistotle, and one of the first of English thinkers to give definite form to thoughts upon skepticism. His present biographer thinks Glanvill does not merit the oblivion that has befallen him and has done his best to rescue the philosopher's name from increasing darkness. To do this and to give a clear account of Glanvill's life and work the author has first sketched the progress of English thought from Elizabeth to the Stuarts and has then presented a study of the Cambridge platonists, Cudworth, Culverwell, More, and others who influenced the mystical philosopher. Glanvill's philosophy, says Mr. Greenslet, like a chameleon, took some shades of color from the ground it was upon, but in the end his attitude of mind towards the world and its science is not different from that common nowadays. Glanvill was the author of a number of works, chief among which was "The Vanity of Dogmatising." Mr. Greenslet considers him both from the point of view of a philosopher and a man of letters, and finds him in the latter capacity possessed of a clear and vigorous style. In summing up his subject the author declares that Glanvill was a mirror of the intellectual life of the time.

The book is written in a clear and forcible style, which goes far to reanimate its antiquated subject. Students of literature will find it an important aid to the study of seventeenth century literature.

Mr. Smythe on the Arid West.

"The Conquest of Arid America." By William E. Smythe. Harper & Bros."

Readers of William E. Smythe's book, "The Conquest of Arid America," can scarcely fail to feel the infection of the author's enthusiasm. Mr. Smythe is an authority upon modern scientific irrigation, and he is firmly convinced the vast rainless areas beyond the Mississippi are the most valuable portion of the United States. If the Pilgrim Fathers had landed at San Diego instead of Plymouth, he says, that half of the country which now contains 90 per cent of the population would be regarded as comparatively worthless. He calls aridity a blessing, and thinks it is as illogical for a farmer to leave the watering of his potato patch to the caprices of the weather as for a housewife to defer her wash day until she can catch rain water in her tubs.

More than this, Mr. Smythe believes the great arid regions of the United States will in time be more thickly and prosperously populated than any other part of the continent. With the settling up of these regions he believes some of the most difficult social problems of the age will be solved on entirely new lines, and he contributes an interesting chapter on the Mormons to show how this economic advantage has already served to make this colony remarkably prosperous in spite of its religious vagaries.

Irrigation tends to foster genuine democracy, for a large farm under irrigation is a misfortune and a great farm a calamity. Only the small farm pays, and it pays better than anywhere else. The result is to create a multitude of small and prosperous land owners and no millionaires. The Mormons have extended the same idea to their commerce by having all their large business enterprises run by joint stock companies made up of multitudes of small stockholders. When the financial reverses of 1893 sent a wave of busines failure across the continent they did not affect a single Mormon enterprise. Mr. Smythe justly observes that a business system of this sort deserves study apart from the religious creed that conceals its value.

Along these lines the author opens up a vista of social and economic possibilities that compels thought even if it does not always command assent. He is such an enthusiast on irrigation and so thorough a master of his subject that he has made at times a prose epic of past achievement in this direction and a glowing prophecy for the future. He sets clearly before one the "anomaly of surplus people in one place and surplus land in another—of a region of landless men and a region of manless land, both under the same flag."

The ninety-seventh meridian divides the United States almost exactly into halves. East of that line dwell 64,000,000—more than the population of Pennsylvania, and scarcely more that of Greater New York. And yet the vast territory to the West—so little known, so lightly esteemed, so sparsely peopled—is distinctly the better half of the United States.

The momentous boundary line is that of the ninety-seventh meridian, which cleaves in twain the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. East of this line there is a rainfall which is accepted as reliable, though there are alternate disasters of drought and flood, varying in their effects from short crops to total failures. Even in humid regions there is nothing so uncertain as the time and amount of the rainfall. In the whole range of modern industry nothing is so crude, uncalculating, and unscientific as the childlike dependence on the mood of the clouds for the moisture essential to the production of the staple necessities of life.

West of the line mentioned the farmer must depend upon irrigation, and with this he can raise better crops than in the East. Mr. Smythe goes into chemical analysis to show how and why the arid lands are richer than ordinary lands. "The soils of the arid regions contain on the average three times as much potash, six times as much magnesia, and fourteen times as much lime. This is the scientific explanation of the superior productiveness of the arid regions of the West, which every Intelligent observer has noted and marveled to behold."

In this wise Mr. Smythe sings the praises of the Western States, showing them to be more healthful, more fertile, more rich in all sorts of resources than the humid States of the East, until one feels impelled to go and seek the driest desert and settle down and be happy in the midst of it because of its forever. This is just what the author seems to expect, and desire. He discourses eloquently upon the "millions of the half-employed" who will some day cease to struggle amid the worsening conditions of the East and will go and help settle up the arid half of the United States.

Through all Mr. Smythe's fine enthusiasm there runs a vein of solid judgment and sound authority. The book is one that cannot be read by too many people and that will be remembered with pleasure and profit by all who peruse its spirited pages.

Valuable Religious Treatise.

"The Work of the Holy Spirit." By Abraham Kuyper. Funk & Wagnalls.

"The Work of the Holy Spirit," by Abraham Kuyper, D. D., LL. D., M. P., is a book of over 700 pages, and is in several respects a notable work. Dr. Kuyper of Holland is one of the masterful men of his time. There appears to be no limit to his enterprise or his personal resources. A learned scholar, a successful author, a theological teacher, a member of the national Legislature, editor of a daily newspaper, as also of a religious weekly, he is content to find rest only in doing something. He is an ardent Calvinist. He is a conservative and at the same time a professed reformer. But his Calvinism is a great deal more than adherence to some theory of divine sovereignty or foreordination; it stands for the whole scheme of vital evangelical Christian teaching. He is at times a controversialist, but his habit of mind is eminently that of a constructive thinker.

Dr. Kuyper's book on the "Work of the Holy Spirit" is probably the ablest treatise on the subject in any language. It first appeared serially in one of his newspapers. While philosophical and eminently thorough in its discussions, it is popular and attractive in form. The author has remarkable power and facility in stating concisely, luminously a proposition. The book is further notable in this respect, that it is in effect a comprehensive treatment of the whole circle of Christian teaching and faith in connection with the many-sided work of the holy spirit. It is a book which clergymen and the more thoughtful readers in all the churches will warmly welcome in its new English dress. It is altogether a volume of permanent importance.

On the Future of Man.

"The Problem of Final Destiny: Studied in the Light of Revised Theological Statement." By William B. Brown, D. D. Thomas Whittaker.

The author of this exceedingly thoughtful book, Dr. W. B. Brown of New Jersey, has been in no haste to thrust his views upon public notice. An evangelical pastor in the Congregational Church for some forty years, and for many years a gentle enthusiast in certain lines of scientific investigation, with a naturally progressive temperament, he has been led to reconsider some of his earlier theological convictions, particularly the doctrine of eternal punishment. The problem of man's final destiny is frankly and fairly stated and is treated with marked reverence and candor. The subject is studied in the light of the personality and character of God, the two-fold nature of man, the theory of creation by evolution, the fact of sin as one of the fundamental facts in human history, the person and mission and teaching of Christ, the law of natural consequences, the coöperation of the natural and the supernatural in human experience, and the history and trend of the creedal statements of Christian doctrine.

The author's general conclusion is that "the law of natural consequences, as God administers it, must determine the problem of final destiny by establishing, in the end, harmony in place of discord, in this world and beyond." He does not slur or minify the facts of conscious human guilt nor ignore the fact that all men are free moral agents. He says distinctly that he is not a Universalist. Nor is he dogmatically a Restorationist. "But, after all, I do cherish some hope that the time will come in the great future when every moral being who shall then consciously exist will accept and carry out in life the law of love, which is the central principle of God's moral universe. But I hope trembiingly."

The book is sure to attract attention and will be read with interest even by those who cannot wholly agree with his conclusions.

A Hypnotic Hero.

"A Master of Life." By Zola M. Boyle. G. W. Dillingham & Co.

The advantages and disadvantages of hypnotism are well illustrated in this book, the hero of which is possessed of a power which can defy the ordinary laws of nature. The heroine, Marjorie Wentworth, tells the story, and we have her word for the fact that her dying brother is restored to life by a strange and silent visitor, who makes his appearance one night during a storm and departs, leaving no clew behind. Marjorie searches in vain for this beneficent stranger, but one night when she is acting upon the stage she suddenly finds herself transformed from a mediocre actress into one of rare gifts. When she at last confronts her benefactor, Dr. Selwyn, she is prevented from alluding to his power, and later, when she becomes engaged to Henry Winchester, she is made to feel the stranger's influence in a less pleasant manner. For one day Henry greets his betrothed in the cool and respectful manner in which he would meet a mere acquaintance, and Marjorie recognizes the fact that the doctor has again cast a spell over one she loves. In the words of Professor Quackenbos, who supplies an introduction to the story, Selwyn had "unwittingly deflected the subliminal self of his rival from the perpendicular of loyal attachment." Later the perpendicular is restored and Henry is made to remember that he loves. The author's interest in hypnotism has inspired the writing of the tale, which has little value from an artistic standpoint. It sounds like nonsense, but we have the professor's assurance that the "incidents of the story are in harmony with the physical and intellectual possibilities of hypnotic suggestion."

About Some Lively Puppets.

"Comrades True." By Annie Thomas (Mrs. Pender Cudlip). F. M. Buckles & Co.

Mrs. Pender Cudlip in her "Comrades True" cannot be accused of monotony from lack of action. Events succeed each other with a rapidity that makes one dizzy. An impecunious reporter comes into a title and estates in the first chapter, and is willing to share everything with his good friend. The friend haughtily refuses, however, and immediately stops work and goes down to one of the fortunate man's estates and begins making love to his ward. While moping around, disabled by lovesickness, he makes great strides in the journalistic world, and soon feels justified in offering himself to the ward. But he is too late. Some one gets in ahead of him.

Then the scene is greatly enlivened by more women and men coming on. There are fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and cousins. There are engagements made and broken every minute, and no one seems to care a rap. Sometimes it is necessary that some one to die, and some one obligingly does so. All the people and events of the day are caught in the swing of the story and turned to account. A popular concert singer takes a prominent part, and the south African war is a great convenience. Finally there is a weeding out of the people; some go to south Africa, some return to their homes in Ireland. When there are left an even number of men and women the author seizes upon them, pairs them off, and marries them before they can escape or give her any more trouble. One feels glad that Mrs. Cudlip gets them thus safely off her hands, for if they are the sort of people one can never trust to do the right thing.

Brief Mention.

The third edition of W. Stearns Davis' novel, "A Friend of Cæsar," has just been issued within three weeks of its publication.

"Kim of the Rishti" is the title of the new novel which Rudyard Kipling is completing, which will be published in book form in the autumn of 1901.

In the process of transference from the novel to the drama, "Janice Meredith" has experienced a great change. New characters have been introduced, and new situations have been created.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell has rewritten her "Life of Napoleon," adding a brief biography of the Empress Josephine. The new edition, made from new plates, will be brought out in a few weeks.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have inaugurated a new series of books, to be known shortly as the "Bookman Classics." In this list they propose to embrace the principal examples of English prose and verse in pure literature that have successfully stood the test of time.

Beginning with the September number the Self-Culture Magazine will change its title to "Modern Culture." Among the August contents is "Literary Haunts of Old New England," by Waldon Fawcett, and a sketch of Edward Rowland Sill by Hamlin Garland.

Miss Bertha Runkle, a New York young woman, will make her début in the August issue of the Century with the first chapter of a noval which is to run through eight numbers. The title is "The Helmet of Navarre," and the scene is laid in Paris during the siege by Henry of Navarre.

A book of stories dealing with life in the Arctic regions is a novelty indeed. So Mr. Albert White Vorse is to be congratulated on having found a new field for his pen. The volume has been announced by a Philadelphia firm, which sent it to press several months ago. Several of the stories are already familiar to readers of Scribner's Magazine. Mr. Vorse is the editor of the Criterion.

Among the features of the August Scribner are "A Pioneer Among Filipinos," by Lieutenant Commander James C. Gilmore, being an account of his experiences when captured on the coast of Luzon. Josiah Flynt and Frances Walton begin their "True Stories from the Under World" with "In the Matter of His Nibs." Other contributors are Frank H. Spearman, E. S. Martin, and Ian Maclaren.

Tolstoi's latest piece of work is an article of some 10,000 words on "Patriotism and Government." It will shortly be published in English by the Free Age Press of Maldon, Essex, the agency which deals in England with all the new writings of Tolstoi. We are also to have other booklets by him, selected from recent articles, letters, and unpublished material in the care of his English representative, Mr. Tchertkoff. Tolstoi is now giving the finishing touches to his volume, "The New Slavery," which is an examination of the position of the workers.

"Winning Out," by Orison Swett Marden, is a collection of anecdotes and tales gathered from various sources with the common purpose of upbuilding the character of the young. Many of the tales are old, most of them are good, and all are weighted with morals. Lessons of perseverance, promptness, patience, and many other virtues are illustrated by means of anecdotes taken from the lives of great men, and frequently the humor is as much in evidence as the morality. It is a question whether other young people, any more than their elders, are to be guided by the signposts that point persistently to the paths of wisdom. Perhaps the most successful tales are those in which the virtues that make themselves felt and the reader is led without feeling the leading strings. But all the stories in this collection have point and most of them gain from being retold in the words of the present compiler. (Lothrop Publishing company).

"Forty Years in the Medical Profession," by John Janvier Black (Lippincott), is a book with many points of interest. It is to some extent autobiographic and reminiscent, and, incidentally, furnishes a sketch of the wonderful advancements made in medical science and medical practice during the last half century. The author has a retentive memory, especially of persons and names, and in his genial spirit of professional comradeship he likes to note the fine qualities of men whom he has known. The book abounds in a wide variety of information, opinion, and incident. The writer is almost always either entertaining or instructive, often both. The first two years after graduating from Princeton were spent in hospital service in San Francisco. He afterward studied in Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. His contact with wide acquaintance with the eminent men of his profession and familiarity with the more recent inventions and improvements give interest to even his somewhat discussive comments.

Books Received.

"Winning Out." By Orison Swett Marden. Lothrop company.

"Social Sinners." By Emile Paller. New York: The Abbey Press.

"A Master of Life." By Zola M. Boyle. G. W. Dillingham company.

"A Sugar Princess." By Albert Ross. G. W. Dillingham company.

"Countess Helena." By Gertrude Hague. G. W. Dillingham company.

"The Cross or the Pound—Which?" By Major Pangborn. American News company.

"Cyclopedia of American Horticulture." B. L. H. Bailey. Vol. II. The Macmillan company.

"Ethical Marriage." By Delos F. Wilcox. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Wood-Allen Publishing company.

"The Knight of the Grip." Reprinted from the Iron Age. New York: David Williams company.

"The Kingdom of Heaven Is at Hand." By C. W. Wooldridge, M. D. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

"Popular Astronomy." By Joel Dorman Steele. Revised by Mabel Loomis Todd. American Book company.

"Thoughts on the Present Discontents." By Edmund Burke. Cassell's National Library series. Cassell & Co.

"Polk's Medical and Surgical Register of the United States and Canada." Sixth revised edition. Chicago: R. L. Polk & Co.

LABELED.

"But, Freddy, I don't see that you need take Mabel's jilting you so much to heart."
"It isn't the jilting I mind, but she returned the ring in a parcel marked 'Glass, with Care.'"

FUNERAL OF JOHN C. RIDPATH.

President Gobin of Depauw University Has Charge of the Exercises at Greencastle, Ind.

Greencastle, Ind., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The funeral of John Clark Ridpath was held this morning with exercises at "Northview," late home of the deceased. The exercises were in charge of President Gobin of Depauw University, Dr. J. P. D. John, and the Rev. J. S. Hoagland. A quartet composed of young women sang. The floral decorations were beautiful, among the most prominent designs being tokens from W. J. Smith of New York, Judge Holden of Chicago, the family of Robert G. Ingersoll, and the Jones Publishing company, of which the deceased was a member. Flowers were deposited on the bier by the Oddfellows and a number of college fraternities. The remains were deposited in a vault and memorial services will be held later.

M'CAFFERY DOWER PAID OVER.

In Accordance with Supreme Court's Mandate Wealthy Cattle Dealer's Estate Is Settled.

In accordance with the mandate of the Supreme Court, which some months ago affirmed the Probate Court in declaring Mrs. Mary Dawson McCafferty the legal widow of John McCafferty, the wealthy cattle dealer, payment has been made of her dower share of the estate. It was claimed by contestants that Mrs. McCafferty, who had been separated from Mr. McCafferty for forty years, had lost her title to be considered his widow through her subsequent marriage to William Daniels, who died in the civil war. It is said the amount of dower paid is something less than $100,000.

ASKED TO VISIT MILWAUKEE.

An Attempt Will Be Made to Have the River and Harbor Committee Stop There.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 3.—Milwaukee will try to have the River and Harbor committee of Congress stop here on its trip around the lakes. The Chamber of Commerce today instructed its officers to extend an invitation to the Congressmen, and Senator Quarles also telegraphed an invitation to Congressman Davidson. The Merchants and Manufacturers' association and the Citizens' Business league will join in the invitation.

Child Dies in Fit of Sneezing.

Mrs. Ada Stark, 576 Sedgwick street, with her 8-months-old son Henry, went to the Polk street railway station on Thursday evening to take a train for Canada, where she was to visit friends. While waiting for the train the child was taken with a fit of sneezing, and, in spite of medical attention, died within an hour.

Offered Position in Philippines.

Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 3.—A cablegram from Judge Taft, chairman of the Philippine commission, has summoned Dr. David Prescott Barrows, head of the history department of the San Diego State Normal School, to an administrative position in the Philippine school system at $3,000 a year.

TO REDUCE STOCK OF GOLD.

Director of Mint Says Some Modification of Present Estimate Will Be Made—Loss from Travelers.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—Mr. Roberts, the director of the mint, in speaking today of the probable modification of the present estimate of the stock of gold in the country, said:

"Some modification of the present estimate doubtless will be made as the result of an extended inquiry that is being made by this bureau and by Mr. Muhleman of the New York Subtreasury, but the reduction will be small as compared with the stock. The original basis of the Treasury estimate is a computation made by Dr. Linderman, director of the mint in 1873. Gold was then at a premium and was in general circulation. He took the amount in the Treasury and in national banks and added $20,000,000 for circulation on the Pacific coast and $10,000,000 for the holdings of other banks and hoards, in all $135,000,000.

"To this has been added each year the coinage and the imports of domestic coin, and subtracted the recoinage, the exports, and an estimated sum for consumption in the arts. The result is the current estimate.

"The gold in the Treasury and in the national banks comprises the only part of the stock that can be actually counted. At the date of the last reported statement by the national banks, April 20, 1900, their holdings were $195,769,872. The Treasury holdings on May 1 were $439,369,371, the two items aggregating $622,759,243. The estimate for May 1 was $1,043,525,117, which left $420,000,000 to be accounted for as held by State and private banks, trust companies, and in safes, pockets, and hoards. This is the sum subject to modification.

"No account has been taken in the past of gold carried out of the country on persons of travelers. This year the bureau has made a systematic effort to learn what this movement amounted to, and has ascertained that the annual net loss amounts to $600,000 to $800,000. At the latter rate in twenty-five years the total would be $20,000,000, a sum that should be taken account of. An effort has been made to arrive at the present consumption of coin by manufacturers, jewelers, dentists, and others in the industrial arts. Returns have been addressed to about 45,000 firms and individuals and replies have been received from 70 per cent of them. The returns indicate a total consumption of about $3,500,000 in coin per year.

"Mr. Muhleman of the New York Subtreasury has been a diligent student of the subject for years and is of the opinion that owing chiefly to errors made prior to 1886 the estimate has been too large by perhaps $100,000,000.

"The estimate for the stock on Aug. 1 was $1,053,518,892, and if the entire $100,000,000 was deducted the stock would remain 60 per cent above what it was four years ago."

Tobacco Growers Sue Warehousemen.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 3.—Forty tobacco growers filed suit in the Circuit Court today against various Kentucky tobacco warehouses, alleging the warehousemen have evaded the recent State statute which forbids them to take ten pounds of tobacco from each hogshead for a sample. The plaintiffs ask a penalty of $100 in each case.

MR. HERRICK'S POWERFUL WORK OF FICTION

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"Brilliantly written."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Most emphatically worth reading."—*Boston Budget.*

"There is no exaggeration in the statement that there has not been a story published in many years that has evoked such immediate criticism, favorable and otherwise. . . . It is certain that this book will grow in favor and interest, and will ere long be numbered with the record-breakers at the book stores and circulating libraries."—*Buffalo Commercial.*

"A FINE AND POWERFUL STORY. . . . MR. HERRICK SUCCEEDS, MOREOVER, IN PRESENTING VIVIDLY A NEW AND IMPORTANT PHASE IN AMERICAN LIFE, THE CHAFING OF MEN OF EDUCATION AGAINST THE GROWING RESTRICTIONS OF THEIR INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM OF ACTION BY THE RAPID INCREASE OF 'COMMERCIALISM' IN THE PROFESSIONS, THE COMBINATIONS OF LAWYERS AND DOCTORS INTO GREAT BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS . . . IT IS A STRONG AND GOOD PICTURE OF AMERICAN LIFE AND SHOULD BE READ."—THE N. Y. SUN.

The Macmillan Company, Publishers, New York.

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a parcel marked 'Glass, with

UCE STOCK OF GOLD.

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HE TRIBUNE
Gives ALL the News.

GAIN IN CASH EXPECTED.

FORECAST SHOWS INCREASE OF $5,535,070 BY NEW YORK BANKS.

Clarence Buckingham Elected a Director of the Corn Exchange National—Railroad Earnings—Continental and American Tobacco Companies Make Quarterly Reports — Closing Curb Prices — Sales on the Local Stock Exchange.

Indications are that another favorable statement will be made by the New York banks today. It is estimated that the banks have gained $5,535,070 in cash holdings. Bankers expect that the movement of funds from the large centers to the interior for crop moving purposes will set in soon. Chicago institutions are holding more of the money of country banks than ever before. The total deposits on account of country correspondents are 35 per cent larger than in any previous year. This indicates extraordinary prosperity, or that some of the money which went to New York heretofore has been shifted permanently to Chicago.

The forecast of the bank statement sent out from New York last evening is as follows:

"The known movements of money—that is, the result of the direct express movement to the interior, together with the operations of the local banks with the Subtreasury—in the week ending at the close of business last night indicate an aggregate gain in cash by the banks of $5,535,070.

"The banks gained about equally from the interior and the Subtreasury. The direct express shipments aggregated $746,750, and the receipts were $3,467,820, a gain on the movement of $2,721,070. The gain from the Subtreasury was $2,814,000. The excess of payments by that institution was chiefly on account of government interest.

"The banks made the small shipments of gold to Canada. No money was shipped by banks in California to banks in this city. A number of the larger banks are understood to have called in money in anticipation of the August disbursements for interest and dividends. Next week the cash resources of the local institutions will be increased by further payments on account of government interest and on account of Subtreasury disbursements on transfers representing gold deposited at Seattle and San Francisco."

Buckingham Elected a Director.

Clarence Buckingham has been elected a director of the Corn Exchange National Bank, to succeed the late Sidney A. Kent. Mr. Buckingham was a member of the syndicate which bought Mrs. Sturges' large holdings in the Northwestern National, and will be one of the new directors to represent the two banks soon to be absolved by the Corn Exchange.

Dividends Declared.

The American Radiator company has declared a regular dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 15. Books close Aug. 10 to both inclusive.

In view of various interpretations placed upon the Baltimore and Ohio dividend, it is explained that the charter of the company requires full 4 per cent dividends upon the preferred stock in full before the common stock receives anything. If a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the common had been declared nothing more could be declared until another full fiscal year had passed.

Tobacco Companies Report.

The Continental Tobacco company reports for the quarter ended June 30:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Net earnings after all expenses and charges	$1,532,429	$1,140,193	$ 392,236
Six months ended June 30:			
Net	3,075,279	2,041,019	1,034,260

Railroad Earnings.

Railroad earnings are reported as follows:

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
4th week July.	$ 1,110,024	$ 1,025,546	$ 84,478

CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

June—Gross	1,459,503	1,354,241	105,262
Oper. expenses	1,023,004	924,414	11,250
	455,495	361,499	94,001
Charges	224,313	216,556	7,757
Surplus	231,186	145,942	24,244
Fiscal year:			
Gross	16,806,850	14,719,362	2,087,488
Oper. expenses	11,740,253	10,636,554	1,103,700
Net	5,067,587	4,073,808	993,779
Charges	2,989,538	2,878,000	97,538
Surplus	2,078,049	1,200,008	990,950

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

June—Gross	$ 1,273,061	$ 1,085,975	$ 187,086
Oper. expenses	853,218	693,527	164,691
Net	414,843	392,447	21,101
Fiscal year:			
Gross	12,402,070	12,009,839	1,392,213
Oper. expenses	9,067,039	8,077,384	1,010,345
Net	4,314,431	3,932,455	381,976
Deficiency, Lackawanna and Western, lessee New York State lines, reports for quarter ended June 30:			
Gross	$ 1,970,693	$ 1,851,208	$ 119,485
Net	932,438	947,162	14,724
Surplus	333,634	327,913	5,721
Fiscal year:			
Surplus	2,013,323	2,333,215	*$319,892
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, leased line in New York State, reports for quarter ended June 30:			
Surplus over charges	$ 333,633	$ 327,912	$ 5,721
Fiscal year:			
Surplus	2,013,323	2,333,215	*$319,892

*Decrease.

The Denver and Rio Grande reports for June: Gross increase, $200,123; net increase, $78,924; surplus after all charges, increase, $63,018. Fiscal year: Gross increase, $870,832; net increase, $200,344; surplus after all charges, increase, $205,-109.

Foreign Exchange.

Foreign exchange was firm yesterday at the following rates in Chicago:

Sterling—	Demand.	60 days.
Actual	487¾	484
Commercial	486¾	483¼
Francs—		
Actual	5 15⅝	5 18¾
Commercial	5 16¼	5 19⅜
Guilder marks—		
Actual	95 3-16	94 9-16
Commercial	95 5-16	94 5-16

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing prices of curb securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	88½	89
American Bicycle	6	7
Do pfd	30	35
American Woolen	13¾	14
Do pfd	70¼	71
Bay State Gas	1¼	1¾
Union Pipe	2¾	3¼
Do pfd	32	

BONDS.

$2000 Met El 4s	97	$2000 W Chi con 5s	103
1000 City Ry 4½s	100½	500 Lake deb 5s	94
2000 W Chi con 5s	103¾		

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

New York	Aug. 3.	July 27.
	$137,866,000	$117,690,776
Chicago	21,205,582	18,201,944
Boston	20,787,342	16,333,553
Philadelphia	11,091,536	11,061,536
St. Louis	5,123,373	4,654,146
Baltimore	3,882,967	2,257,128
San Francisco	3,120,000	990,950

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 10c discount before clearings, 5c after; St. Louis, 10c discount bid, par asked.

NEW ISSUE BY BANK OF ENGLAND

Subscriptions Asked for $50,000,000 3 Per Cent Bonds to Meet Necessities of the Government.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The Bank of England has found it necessary to put out a new issue of exchequer bonds to meet the necessities of the British government. Subscriptions are now asked for $50,000,000 3 per cent bonds, payable in three years, and New Yorkers have a chance to take this issue. J. P. Morgan & Co. and other American bankers are to receive subscriptions on this side of the water for the bonds, and while there is no definite allotment for subscribers in the United States it is expected by Morgan & Co. that a larger proportion of this issue will be allotted to American subscribers this time than was the case with the former issue. One reason for this belief lies in the fact that the sale of bonds in America would make it comparatively easy to purchase gold in this market for shipment to the Bank of England. The announcement of the new bond issue had little effect upon speculative markets either in London or in New York.

The London market was apathetic, and trading in international shares was again limited in volume. Arbitrage houses in New York sold in the neighborhood of 7,000 shares of stock for foreign account, largely in Baltimore and Ohio common. There were some purchases of Southern Railway and Western.

Today's stock market was again apathetic, total transactions for the day amounting to less than 200,000 shares. The market was firm, however, most of the changes in the list being in the way of net advances, though only a few of them were in excess of 1 point. Union Pacific was the most active stock on the list, sales of these securities reaching more than 40,000 shares.

There was some strength shown in the stock during the early trading, quotations crossing 90. This strength was not entirely held until the close, though there was a net advance for the day of ⅝ point. Baltimore and Ohio continued weak, the announcement of ½ dividend of 4 per cent on the common stock, made after the meeting of the directors yesterday being without effect upon quotations.

The weakness which has followed the declaration of the two dividends at one time is now explained in Wall street by the statement that there was a general belief that the dividend would be at the rate of 5 per cent instead of 4. This opinion, however, was not expressed freely until after the directors had completed their meeting, and had made their announcement.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Sugar, Brooklyn Transit, Baltimore and Ohio, and Union Pacific fell somewhat into the background today. An effort was made by the traders to take the place of these recent favorites. These did not avail to fill the gap left by the quietude of the mercurial specialties, but the day's dealings had an appearance of rather better distribution as a result of these new elements of activity, and the general tone of the market was firm, and approached to positive strength at times. The center of this strength was the granger group, which was favorably affected by the show of increased earnings for the fourth week in July by the St. Paul system.

There was a renewed effort also to advance Union Pacific, which met with some success, and the high level the grangers, Pacifics, and Southwestern was generally a point or more to the good. The movement was directed in the part against the short interest, and when it recovered the market went into semi-stagnation and drooped lower. The traders made something of the large increase in cash in prospect in tomorrow's bank statement. The Subtreasury has yielded to the banks this week on routine operations $2,814,000. The receipts from the interior are known to have been heavy, and are estimated to be sufficient to bring the total gain up to more than $5,000,000. The time money market continued to show an easy tone today, in response to this condition. Sterling exchange advanced a fraction, and exchange houses expect gold to go out to London next week.

The bond market today was only slightly active and without any feature. Total sales, par value, $938,000. United States refundings 2s, when issued, and the 5s declined ¼, and the 5s, old and new 4s coupon ⅛ on the last call.

Close—Money on call easy, 1½@2¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾ for demand and at 484 for sixty days; posted rates, 484½@485 and 488½. Commercial bills, 483@483¾.

Bar silver, 60¾. Silver certificates, 61¼@62¼. Mexican dollars, 48¼. Government bonds weak. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. Aug. 3.	Aug. 2
Amn. Sugar	8,600	122¾	121	121¾	121⅝
Amn. Tobacco	2,300	93½	92⅜	93	93
Amn. Tin Plate	1,400	23¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Amn. Cotton Oil	100	25	24¾	24¾	
Amn. Steel & Wire	800	33	32⅜	33	32¼
Do pfd	100	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78
Atchison	3,400	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝
Brunswick	500	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Do pfd	20,100	70⅝	69⅝	70⅝	69⅝
Anaconda	6,800	45¾	44⅝	45¾	44
Amn. Ice	100	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
Do pfd	100	67	67	67	
Bklyn. Rap. Tran.	15,000	58⅝	57¾	58	58⅛
B. & O	100	75¼	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
C. & O	10,500	126¾	124¾	125¾	126¼
C. & N. W	200	158	158	158	151
C. M. & St. P	9,100	113¾	112¾	113¼	111
C. R. I. & P	3,100	107	106¾	106¾	106
Ches. & Ohio	400	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	27¼
Cent. R. R. of N. J	600	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¼
C. C. C. & St. L.	100	106	106	106	
Con. Gas	N. Y.	500	178¾	178	178	178
Col. Fuel & Iron	300	34⅛	33¾	33¾	33⅝
C. I. & L	100	23	23	23	
Do pfd	200	52	51	51	50½
Chi. Gt. Western	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½
Cont'n'l. Tobacco	1,100	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	24¼
Do pfd	1,200	77⅛	76¾	76¾	76¼
Den. & Rio Grande	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do pfd	500	67	66⅜	67	66¼
Int. Power	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29
Federal Steel	2,000	52⅝	51¾	52⅜	51¾
Gas & Elec. of Bag	100	76¾	76¾	76¾	76
General Electric	100	130⅝	130¼	130¼	130
Hocking Valley	300	34½	34½	35¼	
Internat'al Silver	300	35	34¾	35	35
Ill. Central	400	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
Iowa Central	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Int. Paper pfd	200	65¾	65¼	65¾	65¼
Louisv. & Nash	1,500	71¾	71¼	71¾	71¼
L. E. & W. pfd	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Laclede Gas	100	74	74	74	74
Manhattan	400	90¾	90¼	90¾	90
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	100	10	10	10	
Do pfd	100	31	31	31	31
Met. St. Ry	300	156	155	155	156
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	1,400	12¾	12¼	12¾	
Missouri Pac	2,300	50¾	50¼	50¾	50
Minn. & St. Louis	200	56¾	56¼	56¾	56¼
Do 1st pfd	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
National Biscuit	300	31¼	31	31¼	31
Northern Pac	6,800	65¾	65¼	65¾	64¾
Do pfd	2,200	72¼	71¾	72	71¼
National Steel	100	24	24	24	
N. Y. Central	2,100	139¾	139¼	139¼	139¼
Norfolk & West	1,400	34	33¾	34	33¾
North Am. Co	600	15¾	15¼	15¾	
N. Y., Ont. & W	1,400	44¾	44¼	44¾	44¼
Nat. Tube	400	44¾	44¼	44¾	44¼
People's Gas	500	99	98¾	98¾	98¾
Penn. R. R	12,800	125	123¾	124¾	123¾
Pacific Mail	200	31	31	31	30¾
Pressed Steel Car	300	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¼
Do pfd	100	73	73	73	73
P. D. & E	200	17	17	17	
P. C. C. & St. L	100	8	8	8	
Reading	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do 1st pfd	4,200	64¾	64¼	64¾	64¼
Do 2d pfd	600	29	28¾	29	28¾
Republic Steel	800	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Southern Ry	200	11	11	11	
Southern Ry	200	52¾	51¾	51¾	52
St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Do 2d pfd	200	14¾	14¼	14¾	
Southern Pacific	4,800	34½	33¾	33¾	
St. L. & S. W. pfd	50	34¾	34¾	34¾	35¼
S., R. & T	50	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Texas Pacific	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Third-Ave	100	109	109	109	
Tenn. Coal & Iron	400	60	60	60	
Union Pacific	30,900	60¼	59¾	59¾	60¼
Do pfd	4,700	76¾	75¼	76	75¾
Un. Bag & Paper	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Do pfd	100	64¼	64	64¼	63¾
U. S. Rubber	1,500	27	26	26¾	27
U. S. Leather	4,000	10	9⅞	10	10¼
Do pfd	300	68¼	68¼	68¼	
Wheeling & L. E	300	9	8¾	8¾	
Wabash pfd	300	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¾
Western Union	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾

Total sales, 187,164 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	123	United States	45
American	357	Wells-Fargo	152

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, coup.	132¾	U. S. new 4s, reg.	132¾
Do old 4s, reg.	115¾	Do old 5s, reg.	112¾
Do old 4s, coup.	115¾	Do 5s, reg.	112¾
Do 5s, coup.	112¾	Do 2s, reg.	96
Dist. of Col. 3-65s	122		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS

—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$8000 Atch gen 4s	101¼	$ Y. S. & W. 5s	110½
128000 do adjmt	101¼	3000 N Pac Term 1st 6s	117
9000 A & N W 1st	97¾	39000 do prior 4s inc	104¾@104¾
3000 Ann Arb 4s	93	10000 do reg	104¾@104¾
24000 B & O 4s	102¾	10000 do gen 3s	75¾
49000 do 4s	102	2000 O S L con 5s	112¾
56000 B & O S W 3½s	88¼	25000 Rdg gen 4s	97¾
1000 B W & L E 1st 5s	110	1000 R G W 4s	87
40000 B C R & N 1st coll tr 5s	117	12000 St L & I M 1st con 5s	110¾
2000 Cen Ga con 5s	101¼	11000 St L & W 1st 4s	89¾
5000 do 1st inc	45½	16000 do 2d	59@59¾
11000 Cent Pac gtd 4s	98¾	10000 S A & A P 4s	97@98
20000 C & O gen 4½s	98¾	10000 So Pac Coast 5s stamped	107¼
10000 C & P 4s	107	16000 So Pac of Cal con 5s	107¼
4000 C C C & St L gen 4s	99¾	27000 So Pac of N M 6s	107
10000 C C & I con 7s	135¾	13000 T & N con 6s	116
1000 Det Gas 5s	94	4000 Tex P 1st 5s	111¾
25000 Erielst con 4s	88	3000 T C I Tenn div	105
10000 E & T H 1st 5s	107¾	8000 Un Pac 1st 4s	105⅝@105¾
5000 Ft W & R G 1st	58	7000 W U Tel 5s	106¼
2000 I & G N 1st	92½	2000 W N Y & P 5s	93¾
1000 I S C 5½s	105	gm	93¾
19000 L & N unf 4s	98¼	5000 W U 5s	110⅝
15000 M & T 1st 4s	101¾	5000 WS gtd 4s reg	111¾
2000 M K & T 2d	67		
4000 M K & T 4s	107¼		
10000 M St L 4s	97½		
13000 N & W con 4s	97¾@97¾		

Total sales, $998,000.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—At one time the Boston market showed considerable more activity than the New York market. The re was a fair business in sugar and in C., B. and Q., and a fair business in sugar and in the mining shares, not much in anything else, save the mining shares.

Torrington sold at 28 both for class A and for the preferred; Rutland common at 7 for 10 shares. Dominion coal rose 1 more, to 41, and Old Dominion ½, to 19¼, later 19¾. Planters compress was up 1, at 20. As a whole, the market strengthened well and held its gain, improving steadily as the day progressed. Gas and Coke 5s lost ⅛ more, to 64.

The coppers were quite a little stronger, and at seven this noon hour a good many sales, especially of Montana, were made.

Money rates—Call loans, 2@3 per cent. Time loans, 3@4½ per cent. Clearing house loans, 2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	3,000	121¾	122	121	121¾
American Tel	100	144	144	144	144
Arcadian	100	20¼	21	20¼	21
Arnold	100	3½	3¾	3½	3½
Atchison	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
Do pfd	100	70¾	70¾	69½	70¼
Amal Copper	20	89	89	89	89
Battle	400	20¼	21⅜	20¼	20¾
Bost. & Mont. Min	100	300	300	300	300
Bingham	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
British Col	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
C., B. & Q	500	126¾	127	126¼	126¾
Dom. Coal	100	40	40	40	40
Cochete	150	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
Elm River	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Mohawk	200	16	16¼	16	16
Michigan	100	9	9	9	9
Oscoola Mining	400	66¼	67	66¼	67
Parrott	700	41¾	42	41¾	42
Royal	700	27¼	28	27	28
Pullman	50	183	183	182	183
Quincy Mining	50	134	134	134	134
Tamarack Mining	50	194	196	194	196
Union Pacific	2,300	59¾	60	59½	59¾
Utah	500	29¾	29	29¾	29
United States Oil	150	16¼	16¼	15¾	15¾
Winona	1,000	2¾	3	2¾	3

BONDS.

1000 C W M 5s	102¾	$5000 Atch adj. 4s	83¾

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were still idle today, but the tone was harder. Investment securities particularly being in demand. Americans were listless, and Baltimore and Ohio issues were weak on realizations after the declaration of the dividend. Union Pacific was good, but entirely on New York support. Tintos were strong early in the day on Paris buying, but later they relapsed. Anaconda, however, held the rise owing to New York support.

The bank bought £35,000 gold in bars. The bank continues to do a large business in discounts, but the market has no difficulty in repaying all loans. The Stock Exchange here will be closed on Saturday and Monday.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Consols for money, 97 9-16; do for the account, 97 13-16; Atchison, 26⅝; Canadian Pacific, 90½; St. Paul, 114¾; Illinois Central, 119; Louisville, 73½; Union Pacific preferred, 77½; New York Central, 131⅜; Erie, 11⅝; Pennsylvania, 65¾; Reading, 25⅝; do firsts, preferred, 53½; Northern Pacific preferred, 73¾; Grand Trunk, 6¾; Anaconda, 5⅛; Rand Mines, 4⅝. Bar silver, 27 15-16d per ounce. Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4⅛ per cent; do 3 months' bills, 4 5-16@4¼ per cent.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 50⅝ pfgs. for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent; 3 months' bills, 4 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand, decreased	28,120,000
Treasury notes, decreased	980,000
Other securities, increased	10,060,000
Notes in circulation increased	26,060,000

Owing to sympathy with the favorable reports from abroad and in consequence of money being easy there was general firmness at the opening of business on the boerse here today. Later, however, there was a temporary reaction, due to a decline in foundry shares and unsatisfactory reports from the interior iron districts. Prices hardened at the close, but business was restricted.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Realizations occurred at the opening on the bourse today, nevertheless yesterday's prices were maintained. Business was inactive and in consequence prices reacted somewhat at the close. International securities were irregular. Turkeys were quiet. Rio Tintos were animated, the rise lately having caused realization. De Beers were easier. South Africans were somewhat firm, but quiet.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Flour—Receipts, 16,243 brls; exports, 16,710 brls; sales, 7,850 pkgs. Market was steadily held and moderately active, closing rather firm, with wheat. Rye flour—Easy; sales, 500 brls; fair to good, $3.10@3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@3.60. Corn meal—Quiet; yellow Western, 88c; city, 87c; brandywine, $2.75@2.85. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 70c asked, 68c f. o. b. afloat; State, 53@54c c. i. f. New York carlots. Barley—Steady; feeding, 48c c. i. f. New York. Barley malt—Dull; Western, 64@67c.

Wheat—Receipts, 116,550 bu; exports, 223,291 bu; sales, 3,850,000 bu futures; 1,280,000 bu export. Spot firm; No. 2 red, 79¼c elevator, and 80c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 86¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 86¼c f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—Receipts, 250,150 bu; exports, 261,654 bu; sales, 175,000 bu futures; 480,000 bu export. Spot easy; No. 2, 44c f. o. b. afloat, and 43¾c elevator. Options opened steady with wheat, suffered a bad decline under liquidation, and then rallied on talk of too much dry weather in Kansas.

Oats—Receipts, 233,800 bu; steady and strong; steers, 10c higher; steers, $4.85@4.90; no really prime here; bulls, $3.00@4.00; cows, $2.25@3.75. Shipments, 1,100 cattle and 4,360 qrs of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 79 head; active and 25c higher; veals, $4.50@7.00; little calves, $4.00; buttermilks, $3.25@3.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,119 head; sheep steady; lambs slow and 15@25c lower; some cables 40c lower; sheep, $3.00@4.80; lambs, $5.00@6.65.

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000 head; active; Eastern hogs, $5.80; State hogs quotable at $5.80@6.00.

Butter—Receipts, 4,086 pkgs; firm; current packed factory, 14@15c; finest creamery, 15@17½c. Cheese—Receipts, 5,411 pkgs; firm; large colored, 9½c; small colored, 10c; large white, 9½c; small white, 9½@9¾c. Eggs—Receipts, 6,558 pkgs; quiet and steady. Western, at mark, 11@12c; Western, loss off, 12c; Southern, 11@12c; fair refining, 4¾c; refined steady; crushed, 6.40c; powdered, 6.20c; granulated, 6.10c. Coffee—Dull and easy; No. 7 Rio, 7c.

There is no sign of a reaction in the market for metals here or abroad. Today's developments were unfavorable. Business was dull and weak in every department, iron in particular. At the close the Metal Exchange sold: Pig iron—Standard, nominal; Northern, $12.50 nominal price; lake copper unchanged, at $16.50; tin barely steady, at $32.00@32.25; lead unsettled, 4.35@4.40.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet, ¼c decline; middling uplands, 9¾c; middling gulf, 9¾c; sales, 1,556 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 3.—Cotton—Nominal; sales, 25; ordinary, 7 7-16c; good ordinary, 8¼c; low middling, 9¼c; middling, 9¾c; good middling, 10c; middling fair, 10¼c. Receipts, 40; stock, 44,339. Cotton futures steady; August, 8.84@8.85c; September, 7.76@7.77c; October, 7.72@7.73c; November, 7.76@7.78c; December, 7.75@7.76c; January, 7.76@7.77c; February, 7.78@7.79c; March, 7.80@7.81c; April, 7.80@7.81c; May, 7.85@7.86c. Sugar—Strong; open kettle, 4¾c; centrifugal yellow, 5c5¾c; seconds, 3@4 9-16c. Molasses —Nominal.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 3.—The local wheat market showed a firm tone on the start this morning, with September opening at 74¼c. The undertone was weak, and the market fell off in the first hour to 73¾@73¾c. Towards the end of the session the market showed firmness, and September closed at 74¼c, and December at 75¾@75¾c. The cash market showed an improvement in the last few days. No. 1 Northern sold at ⅞c over September; No. 2, 1@2¼c under; No. 3, 60@72c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 3.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Quiet; No. 2 red, 76¼@77c. Corn—Easy; No. 2 red, 76@77c. Corn—Easy; No. 2 mixed, 41¾@42c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 mixed, 27½@28c. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 56c. Lard—Easy, $6.70. Bulk meats—Steady, $7.40. Bacon—Firm, $8.50. Whisky—Dull, $1.23. Butter—Firm; creamery, Active, $4.05@5.45. Cattle—Steady, $3.00@5.40. Sheep—Steady, $2.25@4.25. Lambs—Steady, $4.00@6.15.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 3.—Close: Wheat—September, 65¾c; December, 66@66¾c. Cash: No. 2 hard, 66@65¾c; No. 3, 64@65c; No. 2 red, 72c; No. 3, 67@70c. Corn—September, 34¾c; December, 30¾c. Cash: No. 2 mixed, 37@37½c; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 2 yellow, 38c. Oats—No. 2 white, 26¾@27c. Rye—No. 2, 46@49c. Hay—Choice timothy, $9.50; choice prairie, $8.50@9.00. Butter—Dairy, 15c; fancy, 15c. Eggs—Fresh, 10c. Receipts of wheat, 436 cars.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 74¼c; August, 70¼c; September, 73¾c; December, 73¼c; No. 1 Northern cash, 71¾c; to arrive 71¾c; August, 71¾c; September, 73¼c; December, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 75½c; No. 3 spring, 72¼c. Oats, 23¼@23¼c. Rye, 47c. Barley, 39@41c. Flax—Spot, $1.38; September, $1.33¾. Corn, 37¾c. Receipts of wheat, 35,504 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 171,500 bu.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 3.—Flour—Quiet; receipts, 6,788 bbls; exports, 2,000 bbls.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1900.

The Noisy Steam Whistles.

Commenting on the anti-noise crusade, the San Francisco Argonaut calls attention to two nuisances that might easily be avoided. One is that of the steam whistle which blows in the morning to tell the workman that it is time to go to work. As the Argonaut says, the workman with too little intelligence to get to his work on time without having a blast dinned into his ears could not perform the task when he arrived. Nor is it possible to imagine that he could not know that it was quitting time unless the whistles sounded the alarm. Yet the whistles continue to order the toiler out of bed, to breakfast, to the shop, and back home again. Perhaps he has learned to depend upon them, but he could easily do without. They are a relic of ancient times when a watch was not in the pocket of every man, with the possible exception of Mayors, and everybody did not own a clock.

Professor Mason Cott Tyler of Cornell says that the United States of America is the only country of

The Name America.

commerce without a distinctive name. He asserts that the name America belongs to the continent and not to the most important republic of that continent. However that may be, the name America is generally accepted everywhere as that of this country, and the figure of Uncle Sam in the cartoons now appearing in the foreign press on the Chinese war is labeled "America," and not the "United States." The countries to the south of us do not dispute the title, and those that do call us North Americans. America is the name of this country for short and we are Americans. The United States is a part of the name of several countries, while America is that of but one. There is, for instance, a United States of Mexico, a United States of Brazil, and a United States of Colombia. Each of these countries is known by the distinctive part of its title—as Mexico, Brazil, or Colombia. So the United States of America is properly called America for short, and the designation United States is more used here than abroad, just as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is seldom called the United Kingdom except in the official publications of the British Empire. The name American has come to mean a resident of this country, and even the Canadians no longer claim a right to the name, so Professor Tyler's criticism is inconsequential.

More Rowdy Baseball.

Just when the patient public is beginning to renew its old-time interest in baseball the crowd of rowdies and disreputables who are employed as players break loose and, by showing their real character, drive decent people to give up the situation in disgust. No man who saw the Chicago-New York game in the latter city on Thursday, or who read an account of it, would think for an instant of taking a woman within hearing of the curses and obscene epithets which were much thicker than base hits. If he needs excitement and is looking for trouble himself he will probably conclude to risk his reputation and his life at a prize fight or an Anarchist meeting rather than mingle with the crowd of Bowery toughs who filled the bleachers at the New York Polo Grounds and were kept from mobbing the umpire only by prompt action on the part of the police. If there are any reputable men still connected with the former national game they owe it to themselves to see that stern measures are adopted to save what little shred of decency is still left it. If players like Davis of New York, who was put out of the game for applying epithets to the umpire which are unspeakably foul, are still allowed to retain their standing in the National league, it may as well be admitted that baseball has become merely a struggle between obscene blackguards. If men like Doyle, who at the crisis of the game intentionally "bumped" into Donahue and caused that player to split his hand open on a bat, are to be employed as "players," real lovers of sport might as well put crape on their hats and turn their attention to golf or cricket. Professional baseball has been struggling along for years under a handicap which no other game could have stood up against so long. It needs but a few more exhibitions like the one under discussion to put it permanently under the ban of that portion of the public whose support is best worth having.

Greater New York, the self-confessed metropolis and financial center of the country, is getting ready to Pass the Hat.

Ready to Pass the Hat.

pass the hat again. Preliminary to taking up the collection, the financial magnates of Manhattan are out with a statement that they are unable to raise the million dollars necessary to reproduce in marble the naval arch which was the feature of the Dewey celebration. They have worked hard, and by means of a door to door canvass among the patriots of Wall street and Fifth avenue they have gathered together during the last three months the sum of $300. At this rate they declare it will take some time to raise $1,000,000, and they are somewhat discouraged. They have decided to wait at least until the Presidential election is over before renewing their tremendous efforts, and are also figuring on cutting down the amount to be raised to half a million. At the rate of $100 a month it will take them only 250 years to collect the balance necessary to complete this amount. It is probable, however, that we shall soon have the pleasure of reading an appeal, written by one of New York's professors of eleemosynary eloquence, calling upon patriots all over the land to come to the rescue of the Dewey arch. As in the case of the campaign inaugurated to raise funds to build the Grant monument in New York, the country will be told that the naval arch is a national monument and therefore deserves national support. It would seem to a mere Westerner that if New York wishes to build monuments it ought to pay for them itself. If the financial center is in financial distress or in need of the necessaries of life it may appeal to the generosity of the country without hesitation, but when it comes to beautifying Broadway at the expense of the West and South other municipalities, which are not accustomed to pose as public beggars, may be pardoned if they consider that in this case charity begins at home.

South African Trade.

Thus far the United States seems to be leading Great Britain in its trade with south Africa. The British Trade Journal in the latest issue to reach this country complains of the fact. It declares that in that part of the world American machinery is most popular. An instance is found in agricultural implements. For one British plow seen in the Orange River country three American plows may be seen. The British Trade Journal admits this is because of the superior merit of the American plow. Those made here are lighter and yet equally strong, they are better designed and less complicated, and hence, as they cost little if any more, they are more popular. It seems that the reapers and binders used in that part of the world are almost all of American manufacture, although the British sell most of the thrashing machines. The British Trade Journal warns its readers that if they wish to secure the south African market they must "step lively," as the Americans are pretty busy in that part of the world.

MILITARISM IN NORTH CAROLINA.

By the free use of the methods of militarism and imperialism the Democrats have been enabled to carry North Carolina by a large majority. They have elected the State officers and a majority of the members of the Legislature, which means the gain of one Senator in the next Congress, and have carried the constitutional amendment which disfranchises all black men who cannot read and write, while it does not deprive ignorant whites of the ballot. The majority of the colored men practically cease to be "citizens" and become "subjects," and as a consequence at the approaching Presidential election and at subsequent elections North Carolina will be a "reliably Democratic State." It forms henceforth a part of the solid South.

In 1801 Mr. Jefferson urged "a jealous care of the right of election by the people." The progressive Democrats of North Carolina, quite forgetful of this advice and of the fine old doctrine that "all men are created equal," have been campaigning for the last month or so under the banner of the red shirt. That is the banner of Democratic imperialism in the South. The threatening demonstrations of bodies of armed horsemen scared a large percentage of the colored voters so completely that they did not dare to register. This was peculiarly the case in the eastern counties, where the colored population is chiefly to be found. Neither Senator Butler nor Senator Pritchard was allowed to speak in these counties. Thanks to a system of terrorism, which is at odds with all theories of free and fair elections, the Democrats have carried their point. They have secured a "white man's government." In their opinion what the Kansas City platform says of the Filipinos—that "they cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization"—applies to the negroes of North Carolina. But, while that platform says the Filipinos "cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government," the North Carolina Democrats are quite willing that negroes shall remain in the State as subjects—as hewers of wood and drawers of water.

The State campaign being over and the reign of martial law being at an end, the North Carolina Democrats will begin soon on the national campaign. During the former nothing was talked about but the imperative necessity for the wiping out of the black vote. Intimidation was the only argument used. During the national campaign there will be much fervid denunciation of militarism and imperialism by people who fancy they have no further use for them. The men who have been terrorizing North Carolina during the last month will say they oppose militarism because "it means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions." The men who have just disfranchised a large percentage of the colored citizens of their own State will accuse the Republicans of imposing on the people of Porto Rico "taxation without representation." The men who have been showing their contempt for the principles of free government by marching through North Carolina with shotguns in their hands to suppress any timid attempts their colored fellow-citizens might make to register and vote will shed tears of wrath because the general government has been putting down a Tagal insurrection.

Democrats in other States will be equally inconsistent. They will say nothing of the militarism and imperialism of the rifle and the red shirt, which have been in evidence in North Carolina lately, but they will go into hysterics over the imperialist designs which they falsely lay at the door of their political opponents. There is not one of them who objects to militarism where American blacks are concerned. It offends them only where insurgent Filipinos are concerned.

BABY FARMING IN CHICAGO.

A casual investigation seems to make it clear that the inquiry into baby farming in Chicago, which Probation Officer Hurley promises to undertake, is badly needed. It is said that the baby farms in the city number more than two score and that hundreds of infants are under the exclusive care of these "farmers." It is also said that many of these institutions are practically without official supervision of any kind and that the people who manage them are not in all cases proper persons to undertake such responsibilities.

The relation of society to the babies which are thrown on the world without natural protectors is important and peculiar. Dependent adults, if they are mistreated in public institutions, are able to make their grievances known, so that steps may be taken to correct such abuses as may exist. Babies, on the other hand, are at the mercy of those put in charge of them. They are not able to file complaints. They must simply take what is given them, and are, therefore, entirely dependent on the watchful supervision of people in authority. To the ordinary man or woman the utter helplessness of an infant makes an irresistible appeal, but, since the time of Dickens and before it, there have been people in every large city willing to take advantage of that helplessness for their own financial profit. A baby abandoned by its parents or otherwise left without its legitimate protectors is not apt to have many anxious inquiries made about its welfare, physical or otherwise. It may even pass out of life without exciting the slightest interest. Babies have no political influence and no votes, therefore practical politicians, who are busy about more important matters, will not bother to appoint inspectors of baby farms.

The charities which deal with babies and young children are in their nature most beautiful and most necessary. Doubtless many of the institutions in the city which do this kind of work are properly managed and are entirely worthy of public support. They will welcome the coming investigation and will do all in their power to assist in the exposure of the institutions which under the guise of charity make baby-farming a money making business.

THE EMPEROR-PREACHER.

The German Emperor is a many-sided man. He is not merely a "war lord," but is also statesman, artist, and poet. He can navigate his own yacht. He needs no court chaplain henceforth, for he has developed of a sudden great powers as a preacher. He was on board his yacht last Sunday. There had to be a sermon preached because it was Sunday. The only subject worth preaching about was China and the Emperor felt that he alone could do justice to that subject. So he preached.

A few days before he had ordered the German soldiers who were departing for China to take no prisoners and spare nobody. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should go to the Old Testament for a text. He found an appropriate one in that chapter of Exodus where it is told how Aaron and Hur held up the hands of Moses, while the children of Israel fought with the Amalekites. In the opinion of the Emperor, "once again has the heathen spirit of the Amalekites been raised in Asia with great power and much cunning." Once again is heard God's command, "Choose us out men and go out to fight with Amalek." Many German soldiers have gone out to smite Amalek hip and thigh. The home-staying Germans, says the royal preacher, must "pray continuously," and "let our prayers be as a wall of fire around the camp of our brethren."

This little sermon would have been most appropriate had it come from the lips of Cromwell. Neither he nor his soldiers would have found it difficult to see the likeness between Amalekites and Royalists and would have taken great comfort in the promise that "I will utterly blot out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven." But the style of preaching which suited the seventeenth century taste does not altogether suit the taste of the nineteenth century. If it were safe to laugh at the sermons of a preacher who is also an Emperor there would be many German jests at the expense of the Emperor in the pulpit.

Certainly the Germans will not obey his order to "pray continually." They have more faith in the efficacy of shot and shell than of prayers when the fighting is with earthly, not spiritual, enemies. Besides, as was observed the other day in THE TRIBUNE, many Germans have had their faith in the power of prayer shaken by the fact that the Boers have been overcome by the British in spite of the incessant prayers put up in Germany in behalf of the former.

TRANSFERRING POLICE OFFICERS.

The active members of the association which is endeavoring to stop the sale of liquor in the prohibition district of Hyde Park are doubtful whether to begin a criminal prosecution of police officials, who it is asserted have been guilty of neglect of duty or are incompetent to discharge their duty, or to ask for an investigation of those officials by the Civil Service commission. It is ready to investigate if charges are preferred.

If either course is adopted it should be the latter. It is not likely that a criminal prosecution will be fruitful of results. Even if a grand jury could be induced to vote indictments it would be difficult to get a petit jury which would convict. Then the police officials would pose as persecuted and vindicated individuals. It may be assumed that they would be even less zealous in the search for "blind pigs" than they are now. The Civil Service Commissioners are not bound by the rigid rules of evidence which govern criminal courts. They might report that police officers had been guilty of manifest neglect of duty on the strength of testimony which would not warrant the finding of a verdict by a jury. So if the members of the protective association are confident they can make out a really strong case against those officers whom they complain of they will not lose anything by taking their case before the commission.

But, whatever course may be decided on by that association, the Police department, which has already transferred one of the officials complained of, should transfer others. If the Chief of Police is not willing to do this the Mayor or acting Mayor should insist upon it. It should be the settled policy of the department to shift around commanding officers from time to time. Those officers from Lieutenant up to Inspector are apt to form "entangling alliances" if left too long in one place. They make friends and look leniently on the minor offenses committed by those friends, especially if they keep saloons or poolrooms. The usefulness of those sedentary officers is lessened.

If they are obliged to shift their quarters from time to time the friendly alliances they have formed will be broken up. They will be more zealous at the new station in the discharge of their duties than they were at the old one. It may be also that they will be ambitious to make a better record than their predecessors did. The Police department should transfer all the Hyde Park superior officers, not necessarily because they cannot or will not find "blind pigs," but because they have been on duty there too long. They should be given an opportunity to get acquainted with other parts of the city.

PLAIN WORDS FOR EARL LI.

Secretary Hay's note of Aug. 1 to Li Hung Chang is a plain and dignified utterance that places the United States ahead of all the other powers in dealing with the Chinese crisis. Earl Li's proposition was that the United States should use its efforts to stop the advance on Pekin if China allowed Minister Conger free communication with his government. Secretary Hay's reply is that "free communication with our representatives in Pekin is demanded as a matter of absolute right, and not as a favor." By admitting that the Chinese government could give the Ministers free communication and personal safety Li Hung Chang virtually admits that China is holding them by design. Secretary Hay points out that by so doing the imperial government is assuming an "unfriendly attitude." If it has now again cut off all communication between Washington and Pekin, as Li Hung Chang is reported to have announced, the "unfriendly attitude" is still more apparent. The only reply must be: On to Pekin!

No European power has spoken so plainly and categorically through diplomatic channels. The attitude of the United States toward China is as correct as it is firm, and as dignified as it is unassailable. This country has the important advantage of being entirely unhampered by ulterior designs on Chinese territory or by international jealousies of any kind. It has been able to go straight to the point, while the European powers seem to be spending their diplomatic energies in watching each other. The contrast is one of which Americans may well be proud.

The same contrast has been apparent from the first, both among the commanders in the field and at the respective national capitals. If the intentions of European powers had been as disinterested as those of the United States the army of relief would be at the gates of Pekin today. The difference between the American and European attitude became fully apparent at the time when the Conger dispatches first came to indicate that the Ministers were still alive. The American government was eager to accept the theory of their authenticity. The European powers, with an eye to territory first and to human life afterward, refused to credit the dispatches and continued their policy of delay at Tien Tsin, while the European papers had much to say about the "childish credulity" of the United States. Now that events have proved the correctness of the American position, the powers are eager to extricate themselves from their unpleasant situation, and hence the sudden haste to move on Pekin. It is to be hoped their activity does not come too late. In any event the course pursued by the United States from the beginning is one that can lead to no regrets.

MCKINLEY TO MAKE NO SPEECHES.

President McKinley will not take so active a part in this year's campaign as he did in that of 1896. Then he made many campaign speeches. This year he will make few political addresses. The Republican National committee regrets this determination of the President, but acquiesces in it.

The making of dignified campaign speeches by a President who is a candidate for re-election is not improper, especially when he is the target of incessant criticism—when about everything he has done is attacked. But a President nowadays is a rather hard-worked man, even during the vacation season. If he gives up much time to speech-making he is apt to find himself overworked. During the present "dull season" President McKinley has on his hands the Chinese question and the Cuban question. He has to keep an eye on the Philippines and on Porto Rico. Really, he should not be called on to make and deliver speeches. No President since the civil war has had so much to do.

Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, has an abundance of leisure. There is no reason why he should not make at least six speeches a week during the next three months. But he will not make so many as he did four years ago. The voters are well informed already regarding him and his opinions.

It does not follow that the voters will hear nothing more from President McKinley. In accepting the Republican nomination he made a brief speech in which he told what had been accomplished during his administration and outlined the policy which the Republican party will follow in the event of its success. Before long the President's letter of acceptance will be made public. In it he will review in detail the main features of the Republican creed and make them so plain no voter should fail to understand them. If there be any voters who still remain in a state of uncertainty the eloquent orators, hosts of whom soon will take the stump, will enlighten them.

THE ATTACK ON THE SHAH.

The attempt of a would-be assassin to kill the Shah of Persia in Paris can be explained only as another instance of the mania for killing anybody who happens to be a ruler. The anarchistic agitation growing out of the assassination of the King of Italy may have caused this harebrained attempt to imitate the example of Bresci. Certainly Persia or any other Oriental country would be the last place in which any rational being would try to reform things by assassinating the ruler, especially one intelligent enough to visit Europe. But the ignorant fellow who leveled a pistol at the Shah probably does not even know in what part of the world Persia lies. When his nationality and antecedents become known it may be possible to understand the causes that helped to produce him, but his motives can never admit of any rational explanation. He seems to have been a weak-kneed and bungling scion of anarchism, with no more strength of purpose than strength of mind. His attack seems to have been as causeless and as nerveless as that of Sipido upon the Prince of Wales.

One noticeable feature of all these recent anarchistic crimes is the fact that the perpetrators are all comparatively young men. The phenomenon is easily accounted for. Boys and men of immature judgment are just the persons to be affected by the irrational and murderous harangues of the loud-mouthed agitators who preach the killing of Kings as a panacea for all the ills of life. The instigators and real authors of the mischief are too cowardly to do anything but fill the brains of silly youths with their ideas. Then, when some dupe acts upon their teachings, they desert him after they have used him and take good care to keep their own skins whole.

INFORMAL FRANCHISE REFERENDUM.

The suggestion has come from members of the Street Railway commission that it would be an aid in the preparation of their report to have the opinions of various individuals in the community on the important subjects to be treated therein, and that to this end a series of inquiries should be framed and sent out for answers and suggestions.

The idea is a good one not only because popular suggestions on the subject of such immediate popular experience and concern would be especially valuable but because such a democratic procedure should tend to cultivate a wholesome interest and discrimination in respect to public affairs. The points of view, too, which would thus be brought out and the discussion which would be provoked could not fail to put the commission in better possession of its subject matter.

If such a series of inquiries is prepared the number and seriousness of the matters covered will certainly surprise most people who may peruse them. When the street railway question is taken up in earnest it is found to be not only an important but a many-sided question. The practice of the city hitherto has been to grant such street car franchises as corporation attorneys might "bring in." Up to the present time the City Council has in reality never worked out anything which could possibly be styled a street railway policy, and it has, therefore, never possessed the capacity to frame a street railway franchise which should be anything more than a copy of those framed by the private attorneys.

It is not more evident, however, that an appropriate franchise cannot be framed on the subject before such policy has been clearly and thoroughly conceived than it is that the task of working out the latter must be a deliberate one. To formulate in logical order the subjects involved and then to compare the opinions of various persons thereon will serve an important purpose in clarifying those subjects and in presenting them in their true relations.

SMALL PLEASURE TRIPS.

That pessimistic person who lamented in a poem the fact that there was "nowhere to go but out" knew not the variety of outings that life in a city affords. There are some people who prefer to take their vacations in small installments, and who, like the wise child who ate his cake a crumb at a time, enjoy nature in periodic nibbles. Of course, these people do not get far away from the city. They keep within hailing distance, or railing distance, and under the greenwood tree they lie upon the grass and renounce the dirtiness of their native town.

Many think that a trip across the lake offers more fresh air for the money than any other outing, while some find the path to the Michigan shores too thickly strewn with bridal roses to be pleasant. But such objectors are those whose own bridal roses have faded or for whom they have never bloomed; the majority of pleasure-seekers are glad to see and to share their anticipatory joys.

For those who dread the terrors of seasickness or the other sickness there are plenty of land delights. The street cars will take one to pleasant places where it is possible to enjoy prairies, bees, and reveries, the elements which, according to Emily Dickenson, may make up a summer.

The reverie alone will do
If bees are few.

One can always command the reverie and there are always the bees in one's bonnet that need but the opportunities that reveries afford to set them to buzzing. Altogether the outing privileges that a city makes possible are numerous and varied and only embittered spirits would find life under such conditions unprofitable.

When signed to a vigorous dispatch to the Chinese government, the name "Hay" needs only an interrogation point to give it a striking resemblance to an ultimatum.

The McKinley-Alschuler club is a Democratic weapon fashioned somewhat like a sandbag, and no good Republican will touch it.

New York contributes to baseball this year a nine of tail-enders and an audience of toughs.

The blind pig of Hyde Park is not half as blind as those who won't see it.

Simultaneously with the appearance of the man in the shirt waist came the recent outbreaks of anarchistic violence. Can this be something more than a mere coincidence?

Selling oleomargarine for pure butter is all wrong, but it is a great deal worse to sell spoiled butter for pure oleomargarine.

We infer that whenever the city authorities find themselves with a few moments of leisure on hand they issue another revocation of Walter Glenn's license as an automobilist.

The competition between the Chinese liars and the witnesses in the Goebel murder case is becoming close and exciting.

It really is not creditable to the Italian newsboys of the city that so many of them fall down in attempting to pronounce the name of the late King Humbert.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Necessary Correction.

"I am told, Colonel, that the anti-Goebelites in your State are working secretly, and there is further trouble brewing."

"No, sah! Distilling, sah!"

His Oratorical Failings.

"I have two objections to that ambitious young Demosthenes as an orator," remarked Isocrates. "He is too egotistical, and he appears to chew his words."

"Uses his I-teeth on them, probably," suggested Aphobus.

Common Rumor at Fault.

The persistent correspondent was worming a biography out of the reluctant statesman.

"I suppose it is true, Senator, as everybody understands," he said, "that you began life as a poor plowboy?"

"No, sir," growled the statesman. "I began life as a red-faced, flat-nosed, squawling baby."

Some Rank Outsider.

Down about Sugar Grove there are several families of Kiplings, tillers of the soil and choppers of cordwood.

One of them—the one with the freckled face—went to the postoffice at Gum Tree the other day to see if there was any mail for his people.

"How are you, Hiram?" said the postmaster. "I don't think I've seen you since the time when the most illustrious member of your tribe was near dying."

"Which 'un's that?" asked Hiram.

"Rudyard."

"He must be one o' them Kiplin's over on Spring Crick," said Hiram. "But I hain't heard of none of 'em bein' sick."

Discussed by Her Dear Friends.

Clara—"There's young Greatcatch out walking with Pertie Wellon again. I wonder if she's his intended."

Maud—"More than that. She's his desperately resolved."

Got Even.

He cut his uncle out. The maid
Was willing.
But the rich old fellow laughed to scoff,
And subsequently cut him off
With a shilling.

Let Us Hope Not.

"O, my friends," exclaimed the earnest old man who was talking, "think of the future! What will you be doing fifty years from now?"

"Waiting for news from China," conjectured a reckless young person in the group.

No Change.

"Glad to see you, Mr.—Mr.—let me see," said the affable host, extending his hand. "Your name is—I have such a wretched memory for names—Smithers, is it not?"

Now this had happened three or four times, and the guest had grown tired of it.

"Yes, sir," he replied. "Still Smithers."

PERSONALS.

A London authority estimates that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts during her lifetime has given to charity at least a million pounds sterling.

Luke Green, a traveler in Rhodesia, asserts that he drove off a troop of five lions which attacked him and were not frightened by his gun by firing English periodicals at them.

Sir Donald Currie, head of the Castle line of steamers, was discharged from the service of the Cunard line in his younger and humbler days because he refused to work on Sunday.

The St. James' Gazette describes the Khedive as "the young monarch who speaks six languages, who is a musician, who has £100,000 per annum, and who, though a Mohammedan, possesses but one wife."

In explaining his reasons for spending his vacation at his home in Missouri, Senator Vest a few days ago said: "I've tried vacations from Florida to Alaska, but I find that there is no place like home for a good rest."

According to the Westminster Budget Queen Victoria has issued a royal warrant establishing a new Indian decoration entitled the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, which has been instituted by her Majesty at the request of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who finds that the existing orders at his disposal are too limited to enable him to reward the public services of many natives and Europeans who merit some government recognition. Any person is eligible for the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, irrespective of race or sex.

Democratic Hoodoo.

Keep a-cryin' 'bout the army,
The navy, an' all that;
A-hopin' that the voters
Will fergit where they are at.
Git paramount issues
An' march 'em all about;
But the silver plank 'll fix ye,
If
ye
don't
watch
out.

—Buffalo News.

Trouble in the Sanctum.

Editor—"Mr. Bluepensil, did you compose that headline with 'suicided' in it?"

Mr. Bluepensil—"Yes, sir."

Editor—"Well, you may go down and tell the cashier to 'salary' you. You are 'resignationed.'"—Syracuse Herald.

Thought They Were Invited.

"How did you gather such a large congregation of old and middle-aged people?"

"I advertised a sermon to the young," was the latter's reply.—London King.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

BLUE-BLOODED BOSTON HAS A ROMANCE.—A month ago Miss Sarah Carr was a cloak model in a fashionable dry goods store at Boston. The position she held is proof that she is a young woman of good manner, splendid figure, and pretty face. Today Miss Carr, under her new name of Mrs. Francis Skinner Jr., is the mistress of a mansion on the Back Bay, a big country house at Dedham, Mass., and a beautiful sea-going yacht, the Constitution, on which she and her husband are now enjoying their honeymoon. Naturally the blue-blooded and patrician society of the Hub is greatly interested in the match. Francis Skinner Jr., the bridegroom, is not only one of the richest young men in the State, but comes from one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of New England. He is descended from the Peabodys and is a nephew of no less a personage than Mrs. "Jack" Gardner herself.

Mrs. Francis Skinner.

It is the story that while accompanying his aunt on a shopping excursion Mr. Skinner first saw the beautiful young woman whom he has now made his wife. At the time Sarah Carr was living with her parents in a little flat, maintained by her own earnings and those of her father, who is a journeyman tailor.

BRAVEST FIREMAN IN NEW YORK.—When the Windsor Hotel burnt in New York Fireman "Bill" Clark got his opportunity. The walls of the building were already tottering when eight or ten people appeared at the upper windows and prepared to jump. Clark, who was one of the members of a hook and ladder company, shouted for them to wait a minute, and taking his life in his hands lifted a scaling ladder up to the first window ledge and went up the trembling wall after them. Again and again he made the perilous trip, until he had brought six people to the ground in safety. Not until it was worse than foolhardy did he desist. On that day he fairly earned the title of the "Bravest Fireman in New York."

"Bill" Clark.

"Bill" Clark got his reward this week, when he was raised from the ranks and made a Lieutenant in hook and ladder company No. 2. The Chief complimented him on his bravery and as a further reward of merit put him in the down-town district, where he will have plenty of opportunity to risk his life in a similar way. And big "Bill" Clark thanked the Chief and said he was glad he wasn't going to be located out in the country where "there's nothing doing." He would like a good chance to climb up the side of a sky scraper with a scaling ladder every day or two. He enjoys it.

DOG NEGLECTS PUPPIES TO CARE FOR CHICKS.—Enos Rosebery of Bowmanstown, Pa., owns a lemon and white bull dog named Nettie. Nettie is the mother of an interesting family of young puppies. The other day an old hen which had just hatched nine Brahma chicks, was accidentally killed in Mr. Rosebery's yard. Nettie saw the accident and at once took the motherless little chickens under charge. She even neglects her own pups in order to see that her fluffy little foster-children are well taken care of. The dog is perfectly willing that even a stranger shall pet and fondle the little puppies in her kennel, but she will allow no one but her master to even come near her brood of chicks. She follows the chickens around the yard, and if they try to leave the boundary she carefully rounds them up and drives them back to a place of safety. In the picture the dog has lead the chickens to a pan of water and is doing her best to make them drink. Towards dusk when the chicks get sleepy Nettie lies down and the chicks, which are apparently greatly attached to their strange foster-mother, nestle close up to her with perfect confidence that she will take care of them.

Dog Nurse of Brahma Chicks.

AMERICAN PHYSICIAN WINS GERMAN PRIZE.—Several months ago the Tuberculosis congress of Berlin offered a prize of 4,000 marks for the best essay on "How to Fight Tuberculosis as a Disease of the Masses." As already announced by cable, the prize has been awarded to Dr. Adolph Knopf of New York, whose essay written in German was sent to Berlin last February. Altogether there were eighty-one competitors. Dr. Knopf did not discuss methods of treating consumption, but laid particular stress on an exposition of the means of warding off and preventing the disease. He advocates plenty of sunshine, fresh air, and out-of-door exercise. He is also in favor of cold baths, as they decrease the tendency to catch cold. He advises gymnastics for children and thinks tuberculosis in children may generally be prevented by taking proper care of their mothers. Above all, he insists that people with a hereditary tendency to consumption lead temperate lives. People with weak constitutions should avoid tobacco and liquor.

Dr. S. Adolph Knopf.

Thousands of copies of Dr. Knopf's essay are to be printed by the tuberculosis congress and distributed among the people of Germany, especially among the inhabitants of large cities where the disease is especially prevalent.

GOOD NEWS FOR FOOTBALL FANS.—Enterprising college students who have sorrowed over the fact that even with a megaphone they have not been able to entirely drown the shouts of their rivals on the football field, will be glad to hear of the invention of an Englishman, by the use of which even a weak voiced freshman can make himself heard ten miles, above even the loudest blasts of a foghorn or the deepest roll of thunder.

A Shouting Phonograph.

The machine consists of a phonograph in which the records are made with a sapphire needle on a silver cylinder. Attached to the mouthpiece of the instrument is a trumpet four feet in length. Inside the trumpet is a delicate piece of mechanism which looks something like a whistle. This is the tongue of the machine.

When the needle travels the second time over the dots and dashes cut into the silver cylinder it sets up a series of vibrations which affect the whistle mechanism and starts air waves which magnify immensely the volume of the sound and carry it over great distances.

Recent experiments made at Brighton, England, where the inventor has his workshops, were entirely successful. At ten miles distance messages sent through the machine were distinctly audible and with a favorable wind an unknown message was successfully taken down in shorthand at a distance of twelve miles. On the water the carrying capacity of the machine is greatly increased. Vessels can be communicated with by word of mouth at distances of fifteen miles and it is expected that eventually the new machine will entirely take the place of fog horns and other warning signals.

In the interest of peace and quiet it is to be hoped that working models of the new invention will not reach this country until after the Presidential campaign is over.

A WOMAN WHO BUILT HER OWN HOUSE.—One of the prettiest love stories ever written comes out of the foothills of southern California. Its characters are a couple who have been married for more than five years. The husband, Edward M. David, is a graduate of Yale, and an engineer by profession. The wife is a pretty little blonde woman, a graduate of Wellesley. Three years ago the man's health failed, and the family was forced to come West in the hope of regaining it. But instead of getting better Mr. David grew worse. Financial troubles came upon the family also. Finally Mr. David was seized with a terrible sinking spell at a time when the family fortune had dwindled to less than $1,000. The doctor said that there was no hope of saving the husband's life unless he could be removed to a permanent residence high up in the foot hills, where the dry air might work wonder with his lungs. Mrs. David left her husband and children in care of a friend and rode away on horseback up into the hill country, where she found a good location on which she entered a homestead claim. Then she drew the plans for the house, bought the lumber, put on overalls, and borrowed some tools, and with the aid of a single old man actually built with her hands a comfortable two-storied cottage. Several weeks ago she took her husband for a ride and surprised him by taking him to his new residence, which was all ready for his occupancy. Best of all, the sick man is getting well rapidly, and there is every prospect that he will regain his health entirely.

Mrs. Edward M. David.

ALBERT EDWARD UPSETS PRINCE ALBERT.—The double-breasted frock coat which has held unchallenged sway ever since Prince Albert gave it his name and his sanction is doomed, as the cable has already announced. What his father established the Prince of Wales has upset. A London paper, at the exercise of immense ingenuity, has obtained a sketch of the Prince as he appeared at the Queen's garden party wearing the already historic single-breasted frock, which has startled fashionable society and thrown ready-made clothing dealers into nervous chills. Already in London "marked-down" sales of double-breasted frocks are in progress, while the tailors are busy building single-breasted coats to take the place of the condemned garments in the wardrobes of fashionable men.

The Prince's New Frock Coat.

It is claimed for the new coat that it is much lighter and consequently more comfortable to wear in warm weather, while at the same time it shows off a good figure to the same advantage.

FROM PIANO TUNER TO MILLIONAIRE AT 72.—George Wedekind, who for thirty years has been a piano tuner at Reno, Nev., is 72 years old. He and his old wife have lived in a little cottage at Reno since the oldest inhabitant can remember, and never has the old couple had more than a few dollars at one time, until a few months ago, when one day old George Wedekind, coming home from a profitless hunting trip, kicked up some gravel on the side of a bluff near town and discovered a gold mine. That started the Reno mining fever, and now all the country round about is staked off into mining claims. The other day George Wedekind refused an offer of $100,000 cash for a half interest in one of his several claims. It is believed that all his holdings might be sold for $1,000,000. But George Wedekind is 72 years old; his wants are few and he has small use for money. He and his old wife have been poor so long that they do not seem to know what to do with their wealth. At any rate, they have made few changes in their mode of life. They still live in the little cottage they have occupied for more than thirty years. And the old man likes best of all to go out and "potter around" the mouth of the lucky prospect hole where he made his first find of paying "color."

George Wedekind.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

Henry B. Metcalf, Prohibition candidate for Vice President, is the first Rhode Island man to have a place on the national ticket in any Presidential contest.

There will be an election for Governor in Maine in September, and the Democrats are running the same candidate who was defeated two years ago by 25,000 majority.

The political emblem of the Socialist party in New York has been the arm of a man holding a hammer, but as there are now two Socialist parties two emblems have been devised. One is the hand of a man holding a torch and the other an arm holding a hammer.

The States which are to hold preliminary State elections this year in advance of the November contests are Alabama this month and Arkansas, Maine, and Vermont in September. Georgia holds its election of Governor and State officers the first Wednesday in October.

Proof Was Apparent.

On a certain occasion when the Bishop of Oxford alighted from the train at Wheatley, the station for Cuddesden Palace, an officious porter rushed up to him and asked: "Any articles in the van, my Lord?" "Articles!" said the Bishop grimly. "Yes, thirty-nine articles!" Off hurried the porter, and worried the guard almost out of his senses by the way he searched the van and detained the train. Presently he came back to the Bishop with a crestfallen expression of countenance. "There are only seven, my Lord." "Only seven? Ah! you're a Dissenter, then, I should think!"—Westminster Budget.

New York, Aug. 3.—R. G. Dun & Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow wi

It is often hard to read encouraging toms of general business in declining of commodities, but just now it is reas to look for them. Some raw materia some manufactured products one sta moved from the raw are selling at prices than at any time since last year vance set in, but there is confidence buyers that the downward swing is over, while sellers are adopting a ca policy, which until recently charact the attitude of buyers.

Iron and steel markets were start reports of sales of steel bars at 90 cen hundred pounds, but business at the time was the largest in months at Chic a basis of about $1.25. Increasing dema bar iron from makers of agricultural ments and car builders was a fe

WHAT.

histle. This is the tongue

travels the second time
dashes cut into the silver
p a series of vibrations
whistle mechanism and
which magnify immensely
sound and carry it over

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tial compaign is over.

HO BUILT HER OWN
the prettiest love stories
es out of the foothills of
southern Cal-
ifornia. Its
characters are
a couple who
have been
married for
more than five
years. The
husband, Ed-
ward M. Da-
vid, is a gradu
ate of Yale,
and an en-
gineer by pro-
fession. The
wife is a pret-
ty little blond
woman, a
graduate of
Wellesley.

M. David.

Three years
ago the man's
nd the family was forced
n the hope of regaining it.
getting better Mr. David
nancial troubles came upon
Finally Mr. David was
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y fortune had dwindled to
The doctor said that there
saving the husband's life
be removed to a permanent
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vid left her husband and
of a friend and rode away on
nto the hill country, where
d location on which she en-
d claim. Then she drew the
house, bought the lumber,
and borrowed some tools,
of a single old man actually
hands a comfortable two-
Several weeks ago she
nd for a ride and surprised
him to his new residence,
ndy for his occupancy. Best
man is getting well rapidly,
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entirely.

WARD UPSETS PRINCE

double-breasted frock coat
unchalleneged sway over

The Prince's New Frock Coat.

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NO TUNER TO MILLION-

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member, and
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old couple had
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few dollars at
one time, un-
til a few
months ago,
when one day
old George
Wedekind,
from a profitless hunting trip,
me gravel on the side of a bluff
nd discovered a gold mine.
the Reno mining fever, and
country round about is staked
ing claims. The other day
kind refused an offer of $100,-
a half interest in one of his serv-
It is believed that all his hold-
be sold for $1,000,000. But
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SEE SIGNS OF TRADE REVIVAL.

Buyers Are Confident that the Downward Swing Is Nearly Over.

LARGE BUSINESS IN IRON.

Cereals Are All Lower and Beef Products Higher on Army Demand.

CLEARINGS OF THE WEEK.

New York, Aug. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

It is often hard to read encouraging symptoms of general business in declining prices of commodities, but just now it is reasonable to look for them. Some raw materials and some manufactured products one stage removed from the raw are selling at lower prices than at any time since last year's advance set in, but there is confidence among buyers that the downward swing is nearly over, while sellers are adopting a cautious policy, which until recently characterized the attitude of buyers.

Iron and steel markets were startled by reports of sales of steel bars at 90 cents per hundred pounds, but business at the same time was the largest in months at Chicago on a basis of about $1.25. Increasing demand for bar iron from makers of agricultural implements and car builders was a feature, contracts placed being estimated at 110,000 tons in bars and plates. The trade believes that orders will increase as the season advances and that total needs of iron consumers will compare well with last year.

Heavy Bids for Foundry Iron.

Heavy bids appear for foundry iron, buyers being uneasy, with output reducing and selling prices of many descriptions approximating cost. Export orders increase and makers do not fully accept reports of purchases of foreign rails for delivery in the South. Some traders are not satisfied with the result of the Chicago conference, pointing to the report of production of pig iron in the first half of the year, exceeding all records, and contrasting it with recent dull markets. Copper exports in July are estimated at 10,661 tons, against 7,150 in 1899, and the amount coming into sight in the last half year for home consumption is only 65,-625 tons, a decrease of 19,467 tons. The foreign demand for bituminous coal is heavy, but producers hesitate to contract shipments while prices tend upward.

Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston were 72,348 cases, against 68,308 last week, but a year ago were 108,045. The present movement is more in specialties, and trade in staple lines remains dull, many shops working about one-third capacity. Leather is weaker, some lines declining a cent, but there is more activity.

While prices are above the 1899 opening in woolens, they are materially below figures reached later last season. The wool market has been more active, but the average of 100 quotations on Aug. 1 was slightly lower at 35.51 cents. Wide sheetings are reduced 15 to 20 per cent, but the decline attracts more business.

Failures for the week were 228 in the United States, against 182 last year, and twenty-four in Canada, against twenty-three last year.

As Viewed by Bradstreet.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Trade conditions still favor the buyer; general fall demand, though fair in view of the midsummer conditions, is still below expectations and below a year ago; bank clearings are at the lowest for two years past, and failures are slightly more numerous, though no marked tendencies are perceptible. On the other hand, gross railway earnings hold the percentage of gain previously shown, and where prices are made low enough to satisfy buyers a heavy business is uncovered and readily booked, pointing to demand being still present and awaiting disposal.

The crop situation, as a whole, is better, the outlook as to corn is for a 2,100,000,000 bushel crop, spring wheat is turning out better in quality and quantity than expected, and there has been an unquestionable improvement in cotton crop conditions. The yield of apples will be the largest for many years, and fruits generally are yielding liberally and commanding good prices.

The iron and steel industry furnishes the most notable example of reduced prices, inducing a heavy business, and, while the outlook is still a confused one, the volume of trade in finished material, notably bars and plates, is large.

Foundry pig iron has been in better demand, but at concessions, and the drift of crude prices generally is toward a lower level.

More export inquiry is reported for rails at the West and for iron at the South, but this room scarcity obstructs business. Textile demand is still uncertain, the future of prices not being clearly outlined.

In cotton goods some irregularity is noted. The raw material is lower on a fuller realising that the crop outlook has improved and that high prices are a check to demand. Wide sheetings have been marked down in price this week, and, while the Fall River committee prices of print cloths is insisted upon, a shading in these goods is reported at other Eastern centers.

The cereals are all lower this week, partly on better crop reports, partly on lower cables, but largely on the growth of bearish feeling after the late reaction.

Beef products are generally higher on army demand. Alone of the metals, lead is actually higher on improved demand, while tin is seeking a lower level in sympathy with foreign markets and increased supplies.

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 3,327,003 bushels, against 2,363,743 last week, 4,711,614 in the corresponding week of 1899, 4,111,312 in 1898, 3,268,477 in 1897 and 2,747,850 in 1896. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 14,968,869, against 18,508,906 last season and 14,426,122 in 1898-'99.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,860,005 bushels, against 3,264,745 last week, 3,027,706 in this week a year ago, 2,856,923 in 1898, 3,223,885 in 1897, and 1,257,483 in 1896. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 18,973,271, against 21,045,203 last season and 13,514,392 in 1898-'99.

Business failures for the week number 176, as against 183 last week, 156 in this week a year ago, 189 in 1898, 214 in 1897, and 266 in 1896.

Canadian failures for the week number 29, as against 13 last week, 26 in this week a year ago, and 23 in 1898.

Bradstreet's Financial Review.

Bradstreet's Financial Review tomorrow will say:

This has been a week of pronounced dullness, accompanied by variability in the movement of stock market prices. Present speculative conditions may, of course, be due partly to the summer season and the temporary reduction in the numbers of both professional and outside operators. There would seem, however, to be some points of difference between an ordinary midsummer market and the existing situation in Wall street. At present the fear of an unsettling of prices on account of the Presidential campaign or the Chinese complications seems to overhang the market and render the regular participants in speculation cautious about their operations, while the public is indifferent, or, it might be said, indisposed to touch stocks except in the way of investment. The buying of securities for the latter purpose naturally has fallen off at this season, but the fact remains that the floating supply of dividend-paying railroad shares is greatly reduced, and offerings of such stocks are on a restricted scale, which seriously embarrasses the efforts of bear operators to depress the general market. As might be expected, there was more or less bearish manipulation in various parts of the list, Sugar and Tobacco stocks coming in for a notable share of this, but rallies followed quickly after each depression. London was not a prominent factor, and, though it was a seller on a small scale here, the disposition abroad apparently was to take a more favorable view of the Chinese situation. This, to a certain extent, steadied the market, but, on the other hand, the fact that the London market was preparing itself for a large new war loan, and discount is up to 4½ per cent there, had a bad effect on views as to the future of the money market, supplemented, as it is, by the belief that all the European countries will have to borrow largely to defray the cost of their operations in China.

The fact that no gold was shipped this week from New York was offset by the rise of exchange rates at the end of the week, the firmness of money in London being taken as an indication that the gold will be drawn from this side.

Clearings of the Week.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities of the United States and Canada for the week ended Aug. 2, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Per ct. Inc.	Per ct. dec.
New York	$756,512,889	....	25.1
Boston	103,187,979	....	20.0
Chicago	121,534,879	.2	....
Philadelphia	70,500,961	....	6.5
St. Louis	27,798,203	....	8.0
Pittsburg	24,748,337	....	....
Baltimore	18,445,557	31.1	....
San Francisco	21,137,016	6.4	....
Cincinnati	13,699,950	4.8	....
Kansas City	13,420,306	1.2	....
New Orleans	6,874,804	18.4	....
Minneapolis	8,248,347	15.0	....
Detroit	8,127,351	2.5	....
Cleveland	10,735,767	4.9	....
Louisville	7,998,185	2.1	....
Providence	5,210,000	....	13.2
Milwaukee	6,272,234	7.6	....
St. Paul	4,607,380	11.6	....
Buffalo	5,067,347	13.8	....
Omaha	5,927,462	8.1	....
Indianapolis	5,047,522	28.7	....
Columbus, O.	5,307,900	20.6	....
Savannah	3,512,706	23.5	....
Denver	4,221,236	50.8	....
Hartford	2,165,773	....	15.7
Richmond	3,351,267	15.9	....
Memphis	2,780,136	29.6	....
Washington	2,210,086	6.4	....
Peoria	1,710,194	....	1.6
Rochester	1,891,712	11.4	....
New Haven	1,210,994	....	24.0
Worcester	1,043,351	....	16.0
Atlanta	1,183,400	....	8.6
Salt Lake City	1,969,026	....	14.0
Springfield, Mass.	1,112,736	....	43.0
Fort Worth	1,975,019	32.5	....
Portland, Me.	865,176	....	40.1
Portland, Ore.	1,534,635	20.8	....
Augusta, Ga.	718,026	....	....
Lowell	1,665,491	....	.6
Dayton, O.	490,784	....	4.1
Seattle	1,027,997	5.5	....
Tacoma	2,724,000	....	14.7
Spokane	905,347	....	16.8
Sioux City	885,716	....	26.4
New Bedford	764,661	6.1	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	297,300	35.2	....
Topeka	437,206	15.6	....
Birmingham	867,676	72.2	....
Wichita	788,888	42.7	....
Binghamton	484,515	12.9	....
Lexington, Ky.	461,000	2.4	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	527,907	68.9	....
Kalamazoo	451,467	7.0	....
Akron	357,122	....	....
Chattanooga	460,000	33.7	....
Rockford, Ill.	362,694	58.4	....
Canton, O.	221,508	....	7.5
Springfield, O.	277,000	11.6	....
Fargo, N. D.	318,553	41.9	....
Sioux Falls, S. D.	240,703	....	3.6
Hastings, Neb.	162,102	....	9.3
Fremont, Neb.	173,079	58.7	....
Davenport	105,707	61.5	....
Toledo	915,563	17.9	....
Galveston	2,404,673	....	.7
Houston	4,798,800	2.2	....
Helena	1,796,553	1.4	....
Evansville	712,118	....	....
Macon	670,366	....	17.9
Little Rock	544,000	29.5	....
Springfield, Ill.	338,893	33.5	....
Youngstown, O.	356,564	....	....
	247,502	....	12.6
Totals U. S.	$1,328,403,563	....	16.8
Totals outside N. Y.	571,890,674	....	2.6
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 12,613,320	....	10.1
Toronto	8,850,083	7.5	....
Winnipeg	1,905,347	6.6	....
Halifax	1,927,773	18.8	....
Hamilton	700,571	2.2	....
St. John, N. B.	765,439	13.5	....
Vancouver	955,197	....	....
Totals	$ 28,066,296	.1	....

NO CHINESE SLAVERY IS FOUND.

Chicago Detectives Not Able to Verify Reports That Celestial Women Are Held Here in Bondage.

Working on the report printed yesterday in a morning paper that four Chinese women had been purchased by Chicago Chinamen, and that two of them were being held against their will at 323 Clark street, while others were closely watched in the house across the street at 324 Clark street, Detective Sergeant Bailey and Chinese Government Inspector Berkshire visited both of these places yesterday, and after thorough investigation announced there was no truth in the report. Detective Bailey, after the investigation, said:

"We first visited 323 Clark street, and found there on the first floor the establishment of Hip Lung, dealer in general Chinese merchandise. Upon visiting the second floor we learned he was married and that his wife was a Chinese woman. We also found their two children, girls, one 4 years and the other 17 months old. On the third floor of the building we found two white women living with Chinamen of their own accord.

"The next place visited was across the street, at 324, occupied on the first floor by Hong Sling, a Chinese ticket agent. He is married to a woman of his own nationality and has two children, one a girl of 13 years and the other a boy 2 years old. Sling has living apartments on the second floor, and on the third floor is another white woman living in the same flat with a Chinaman. The talk of their being held as slaves is nonsense."

The investigation was made at the request of Acting Mayor Walker, on the supposition that women purchased in the Chinese theater at the Omaha exposition for $500 by Chicago Chinamen were being held here as slaves.

Sam Moy denies that he gave information of the existence of slavery.

TO SUPERVISE "BABY FARMS."

Juvenile Court Officials Think Judge Now Has the Authority—Good of the Child Paramount.

The report of the Visitation committee on the institutions where children are cared for, and the comments which it evoked concerning baby farms, has brought out the question of the authority of the Juvenile Court to interfere with societies or persons not giving proper care to children in their custody.

The unanimous opinion of the officials is that the court has ample power to take a child from any institution where it does not receive proper care and place in such surroundings as will be for its good. A ruling in point has been made by Judge Burke, who directed that little Sylvia Page, 6 months old, whose mother had failed to pay for her child's support after leaving her with another woman, be given to the care of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid society, which will place the infant in some home for adoption.

"In a long course of decisions," said Attorney William O. La Monte, Clerk of the Juvenile Court, "the Supreme Court takes the position that every child is the ward of the State, and if parents or other guardians do not properly care for it then the State, through the courts, can interfere. The decisions of late years follow the tendency that the welfare of the child is the highest consideration. The work of the Juvenile Court is along this line."

"The mere fact that there are places for the care of children is not an evil," said Ernest P. Bicknell. "But improper places ought to be suppressed. This might be done by requiring every institution of the kind to have a license and to submit to regular and frequent examination."

ON LONG "GEOLOGIZING" TRIP.

Chicago University Students Start for the Rocky Mountains Under Professor Salisbury.

Professor Rollin D. Salisbury of the department of geology in the University of Chicago, will conduct a party of a dozen students on an excursion to the Pacific coast next week. The party will start West on the Great Northern railroad to the base of the Rocky Mountains, thence go north to the vicinity of Lake Kootenai. From there they will work gradually down to the Pacific coast. A large collection of geological specimens will be made. Another party of geological students will leave about the same time for Devil's Lake, Wis.

Here's the opportunity to own a diamond or a watch. Liberal terms. Loftis Bros., 100 State-st.

EXPORTS FROM GERMANY.

FIGURES GATHERED BY THE AMERICAN CONSULS GENERAL.

In Berlin District the Total for the Fiscal Year Just Closed Is $57,184,563, an Increase of $8,203,461 Over the Previous Year—In the Frankfort District the Gain Is $6,422,793—Reports That Have Been Received from Other Places.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. S. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, July 11.—The declared value of the exports from the consulates under the jurisdiction of Consul General F. H. Mason at Berlin and Consul General Richard Guenther at Frankfort-on-the-Main amounted during the fiscal year just closed to $97,682,058, which was $14,626,254 more than the figures for the fiscal year 1899. The combined increase is over 16 per cent. Following are the figures for the Berlin Consulate General:

	1899.	1900.	Gain or loss.
Annaberg	$ 1,232,750	$ 1,866,785	*$ 634,035
Berlin	5,701,404	6,977,324	*1,276,860
Bremen	2,857,794	1,907,106	†950,688
Breslau	1,036,744	1,247,838	*211,094
Brunswick	1,247,872	1,366,295	*118,423
Chemnitz	4,633,302	5,076,079	*442,776
Glauchau	1,212,790	1,017,481	†195,309
Hamburg	10,575,804	16,388,438	*5,812,634
Hanover	1,026,430	1,224,860	*198,429
Magdeburg	4,923,184	5,530,890	*607,706
Plauen	8,888,704	9,990,472	†1,898,232
Stettin	1,424,140	2,188,494	*764,345
Tittau	3,214,237	4,483,340	*1,269,102
	1,025,876	939,159	†86,717
Totals	$48,081,102	$57,184,563	*$8,203,461

*Gain. †Loss.

In Frankfort Consulate.

Following are the figures for the Frankfort Consulate General:

	1899.	1900.	Gain.
Frankfort-on-the-Main	$5,510,870	$6,931,408	$1,420,528
Aix-la-Chapelle	1,190,883	1,241,550	41,067
Bamberg	500,124	642,856	500,124
Barmen	4,837,322	5,075,624	218,302
Coburg	2,548,950	2,916,200	367,244
Cologne	1,733,021	2,067,461	334,439
Crefeld	2,065,027	2,846,105	781,237
Duesseldorf	811,088	1,137,791	326,102
Freiburg	1,027,073	1,272,040	244,367
Kehl	1,740,883	2,012,883	272,100
Mainz	2,369,478	1,872,749	* 436,728
Mannheim	3,643,298	4,736,621	1,093,323
Munich	717,923	744,777	26,854
Nuremberg	2,474,735	3,751,261	1,276,526
Solingen	1,319,490	1,416,751	97,260
Stuttgart	913,478	905,418	* 8,059
Weimar	701,049	925,831	224,781
Totals	$34,074,702	$40,497,495	$6,422,793

*Loss.

Exports to the United States from the consular district of Hamburg during the second quarter were valued at $3,659,508, compared to $3,835,385 in the corresponding period of 1899. Raw sugar was $2,370,188, compared to $2,334,263; Portland cement, $255,277, compared to $268,746. For the fiscal year the exports were $16,102,161, compared to $10,410,144.

From the Leipzig district there was exported goods valued at $1,554,858 during the quarter, compared to $1,534,084 in the corresponding period of 1899.

Exports to the United States from the Magdeburg consular district for the second quarter of 1900, ended on June 30, amounted to $1,105,967, against $1,146,409 for the same period of 1899, a decrease of $40,442, due to the falling off of exports of sugar.

From Other Districts.

Exports to the United States from the Barmen consular district for the second quarter of 1900, ended June 30, amounted to $1,147,442, against $1,206,255 for the same period of 1899, a decrease of $58,813. The decrease was in the following articles: Chemicals and dyes, from $318,145 in 1899 to $279,138; hat bands, $205,214 to $181,169; silk and half silk goods, $115,997 to $50,775. An increase from $202,794 in 1899 to $219,246 was attained in trimmings.

Exports to the United States from the Plauen consular district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, amounted to $1,532,459, against $931,020 for the year before; an increase of $601,439. From the cousular agency of Markneukirchen for the second quarter of 1900 the exports amounted to $171,132, mostly in musical instruments.

Exports from the Hanover consular district to the United States for the second quarter of 1900, ending June 30, amounted to $311,475, against $304,267 for the same period in 1899. Chief exports were Portland cement, $88,046; chemicals, $30,347; rags, $22,285; velvet, $17,011; half-silk, $15,198; and rubber, $14,173.

Exports from the Bremen consular district to the United States for the second quarter of 1900, ending June 30, amounted to $385,878, against $516,130 for the same period of 1899. Chief exports were cement, $18,112; copper, $8,721; machinery, $2,590; potash, $5,752; cane for chair seats, $24,735; rice, $195,842; sugar, 6,595; tobacco, $9,262; whisky (reimported), $69,490; wool grease, $12,280.

MANDER REGRETS HIS FAILURE.

Father of Recently Wedded Mrs. Burnham Sorry He Did Not Succeed in Killing Himself.

"I am sorry that I did not succeed in committing suicide last night," said James Mander, who fired three shots at himself on Thursday night in front of the home of his daughter, Mrs. Arthur A. Burnham, after he had had a stormy interview with her regarding her recent marriage. "I pointed the weapon at my head when I pulled the trigger, and was much astonished when I was not wounded."

Mander was nervous when he was called into Captain Campbell's office at the Warren Avenue Station. He spent the night in a cell and was indignant because he had been unable to secure bail. Mander at first refused to talk to the police Captain, but after he had held a conversation with his son James he told Captain Campbell his story.

According to the police officials Mander had been drinking considerably during the afternoon and was angry because his daughter had not told him of her marriage. Mander went to her home with the intention of finding out if the story was true. At Burnham's house he met his son-in-law and the two men quarreled.

Mander's son-in-law, Arthur Burnham, was a sweetheart of his daughter, though objectionable to the father. Recently Burnham attempted to see his lady love by climbing the porch of her home, whereupon Mander had him arrested for attempted burglary. The young lady, instead of prosecuting, eloped with and married Burnham, and to this Mander attributes all his trouble.

CHICAGOAN MISSING IN AFRICA.

E. H. Eagan of Irish-American Ambulance Corps Disappears Near Pretoria on June 24.

According to a letter just received by Colonel John F. Finerty from south Africa, another name is added to the list of missing or captured members of the Irish-American ambulance corps which left this city on Feb. 11 last for service with the Boer army. E. H. Eagan is said to have disappeared on June 24 in the vicinity of Pretoria. Neither the given name nor the initials of the missing man are given in the letter, but in the roster of the corps the only Eagan mentioned is E. H. Eagan. Colonel Finerty knows nothing of the man, and his name is not in the 1899 directory. Word also has been received that Dennis Foley, Richard Morrisey, and Richard Cahill were captured by the British at Pretoria. The three men were in the hospital at the time. Some of their friends fear the British may not treat them as prisoners of war. Colonel Finerty, however, does not share this fear.

Daily Excursions to Fox Lake.

Four trains daily to the Fox Lake country via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. Good fishing and boating. Fifty miles ride and a full day in the country. Very low rates. Ticket office, 95 Adams street, and Union Passenger Station, Canal street.

"Boro-Formalin" (Elmer & Amend), used as tooth and mouth wash in the morning, leaves mouth sweet and pure all day.

ASK ADVICE IN LOCATING PARKS

Commissioners Address Club Women and Settlement Residents.

MORE WOMEN 'MOBILISTS.

President Boldenweck Lays the Waste of Coal to Defects in Pumping Machinery.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Club women and University Settlement residents will select sites for small parks. A request was sent to settlement residents yesterday by Secretary O'Neil of the Small Parks' commission, asking for recommendations for the location of parks. Among those addressed were Miss Amanda Johnson of Hull House and Miss Mary E. McDowell of the University of Chicago settlement.

It is the intention of the commission to locate the parks in the wards which have been selected for settlement work, and the aid of the settlement residents was sought in the belief that they could make wise selections. The commission will proceed with its work for small parks on the presumption that its appropriation of $100,000 will stand.

Meanwhile efforts will be made to interest wealthy citizens in the establishment of parks. It is hoped to have the coöperation of residents of Prairie avenue in the creation of a park between Twenty-first and Twenty second streets, from Calumet avenue to the Illinois Central railroad wall.

Two Women Given 'Mobile Licenses.

Two automobiles stopped at the entrance of the City Hall during the afternoon. Miss Frances E. Sargent and Miss Mary Ryan left their drivers in charge while the young women walked into City Electrician Ellicott's office and took the test for automobile licenses. They answered all the questions and then passed to the Health department for physical examination. A few questions satisfied Dr. Reynolds, and the two candidates were licensed. Then they went out, dismissed the drivers, and rode away. They were accompanied to the examination by Julia Bracken, the first Chicago woman to master the automobile. Miss Sargent lives at 6377 Ingleside avenue, and Miss Ryan at 102 Twenty-fifth street. Five men also passed the examination.

Assistant City Electrician Blaisdell says that all women automobilists must secure licenses. He believes that many women think that if a brother or husband has a permit that is enough to cover the whole family.

Coal Waste Due to Poor Machinery.

After computing the waste of coal due to the inadequate machinery of the Bridgeport pumping station President Boldenweck of the Drainage board decided that the alleged misuse of fuel prior to July 16 was the result of extravagance of the city officials. He believes that by the lack of repairs in the machinery the city has been made to pay for 1,000 extra tons of coal a month at $3.10 a ton.

"The Drainage board has been enabled to reduce the daily consumption of coal simply because it has been more economical than the city was," said President Boldenweck. "When the board took control of the station the machinery was wholly inadequate. After we had made some improvements we reduced the daily consumption from fifty-eight tons to thirty-five."

Other City Hall News.

Mandamus proceedings which the City Controller seeks to bring against the City Treasurer to enforce payment of a check for $80,000, drawn on the sinking fund, to be invested in city securities, will be contested. Levi Mayer will represent City Treasurer Ortseifen.

The Civil Service commission received a revision of their rules from Judge Tuley, based on the promotional theory. The Judge suggested several changes, which are now being considered.

Advertisements were placed by Acting Commissioner of Public Works Blocki for the completion of the Thirty-ninth street sewer. There remain about 5,200 feet of the tunnel to be finished.

MAKE CHANGES IN ASSESSMENT

Board of Review Hears Complaints and Acts Rapidly—Preparing to Cut Realty Figures.

Representatives of twenty trades were in the rooms of the Board of Review yesterday asking for changes in assessments. Increases and reductions involving thousands of dollars were disposed of quickly.

Among the changes made were:

	1900— Assessors.	Reviewers.
Work Bros. & Co., clothing	$150,000	$125,000
A. Sitron & Co., clothing	10,000	5,000
W. Morris & Son, sash, doors	15,000	10,100
Mosler Safe company	5,000	525
Begg Manufacturing company, medicines	20,000	5,125
L. Abt & Sons, clothing	4,273	41,373
A. Lewin & Son, shirts	6,750	7,500
Louis Goodman, shirts	10,500	12,000
Washington Shirt company	5,000	20,000
Tipton, Steck & Herrick, live stock	20,000	3,000
M. Parnass, wholesale clothing	6,845	10,000
H. J. Heinz & Co., pickles	25,000	20,000
Struuss Bros., 293 Market st.	31,800	40,000
Charles E. Harding, live stock	.....	3,000
Wm. Gifford, patent medicines	.....	1,500
Watt Tailoring company	15,000	11,500
C. H. Fuller, advertising agency	48,000	12,995
H. R. Schaffer & Co.	59,693	1,522
Henry Botsford, 2637 Michigan avenue	200,000	150,000

With a view of obtaining figures to use as a working basis in making reductions in real estate valuations, the board sent for County Clerk Knopf and Deputy Clerk Archibald Cameron and requested them to furnish data. The intention of the board appears to be to reduce valuations to such an extent that the wiping out of section 49 of the revenue law by the Supreme Court will not affect the interests of the taxpayers appreciably. This section provided a limitation upon the taxing bodies, and in lieu of its protection the board will substitute a low valuation. The valuation, it is said, will be such that most of the tax-levying bodies may have to go to their legal limit in their levy.

PANIC BY WAGGISH SWIMMERS.

Evanston Lads Fool Passengers of Steamer by Capsizing Their Boat and Pretending to Be Drowning.

An alarm was caused on board the steamer City of Racine off Evanston yesterday morning by the prank of two Evanston boys, Louis Leonhart and Walter Sullivan. Shortly before the steamer was due yesterday morning young Leonhart and his chum Sullivan rowed out to meet it in a self-bailing lifeboat, which is easily righted when capsized. Suddenly a groan went up as the boys were seen struggling in the water with the capsized boat far from their reach. They had brought their boat broadside on to the swell from the steamer and had allowed themselves to be capsized. A cry of "Man overboard" went up, and the Captain ordered the engines reversed. One of the ship's boats was manned and lowered and the steamer was swung about. When the boys saw the boat approaching they ceased their clumsy struggles, and swimming easily to their boat, righted it and rowed back to Evanston followed by the cheers of the passengers.

Lake Forest Workman Disappears.

George Thorpe, a Lake Forest baker, has been missing for six weeks and no word has come to his family from him. The family has given up hope and fear foul play or suicide. He has a wife and five children, and has never left home before. When he first was missing it was thought he had gone on a visit. He was all right mentally at the time.

STOCK SHOW TO BE GREAT

MONEY FOR PREMIUMS AND A BIG ATTENDANCE CERTAIN.

Fund of $75,000 Pledged — Such Exhibits of Animals Are Expected as to Make the Display the Largest Ever Made—Demonstrations of Feeding Under Charge of Professor Curtis, Iowa Agricultural College, During the Time, Dec. 1 to 8.

A premium fund of $75,000 has been pledged for the International Live Stock exposition, which is to be held at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago on Dec. 1 to 8, and the management has assurances of exhibits which make it certain that this will be the greatest display of the kind ever made.

The program will include some novel, practical features which will be of interest to every one in any way connected with the live stock industry in any part of the world. It is certain that every European government represented at Washington will send a delegation from its agricultural department to the exposition.

Every one who has resided in Chicago long will remember the fat stock shows which were held on the lake front in years gone by. They were considered great events in those days. But the management of the International Live Stock exposition asserts that it expects to make this event as much greater than the old fat stock shows as Chicago today is greater than it was then.

Demonstrations of Feeding.

Aside from the exhibits of fat and range stock there are to be demonstrations on the subject of feeding, in the nature of tests concerning the length of time and the relative value of different foodstuffs used to produce the best quality of edible meat. Professor Curtis of the Iowa Agricultural College, with which Secretary of Agriculture Wilson long was identified, will have charge of these demonstrations. Animals will be slaughtered to determine the best results from the different methods used for the production of marketable product.

Another branch of the practical demonstrations will be an exhibition of animal by-products, made from the parts of animals which are not used for food purposes. Packing-house methods and appliances, transportation facilities, both for the live and dressed animals, and, in fact, everything pertaining to the raising and marketing of live stock will be shown.

While the management has devoted great energy to preparing a program for the exposition, it has been equally active in placing the event before the portion of the public which is naturally interested in it. Live stock publications, the agricultural press, circulars, pamphlets, and personal letters all have been utilized to spread the news of the great show abroad among the trade, and the interest shown has led the management to conclude that its efforts have been well directed.

Expect Over 50,000 Visitors.

It is predicted by those at the head of the enterprise that between 50,000 and 100,000 people interested in the business will visit Chicago to see the exposition.

Of the $75,000 premium fund the railroads and live stock interests have agreed to contribute $40,000, while the breeding associations have promised to provide the other $35,000.

The management of the exposition is anxious to have all the business interests of the city join in supporting the enterprise, so that the exposition may be made a great success and that the position of Chicago at the head of the live stock industry of the world may be more firmly established.

MEETS NEXT AT PUT-IN-BAY.

Commercial Law League Convention Finishes Its Business at Milwaukee After Installing Officers.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The next convention of the Commercial Law league will be held at Put-in-Bay. This was decided today by the convention, which finished its work and adjourned this afternoon.

The report of the Committee on Business was made at the morning session and was adopted after a short discussion. It recommends that the suggestion of the President regarding the numerous law lists be carried out. It also recommends the adoption of the clearing-house plan, and the secretary was authorized to take the necessary steps to this end, when the appropriations for carrying the work through are made. It was recommended that steps be taken to effect a reduction in the prices paid for the various directories and law lists, and that the Executive committee devise a plan to carry this into effect.

The uniform fee system recommended by the President was approved of, and it was recommended that the plan be carried out. A special committee was appointed to devise a plan for carrying out this system; to increase the present fees, and to report upon a uniform docket fee. This committee was also empowered to report on commercial reports. After the newly elected officers were installed the convention adjourned.

SHOOTS WIFE; CUTS HIS THROAT

Aged Andrew Nelson Fires Shotgun, Wounding Woman in Hand and Breast, and Then Takes His Life.

Moline, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—A horrible double tragedy occurred here late last night. Andrew Nelson, 77 years of age, quarreled with his wife, about fifteen years his junior, and, seizing a shotgun, aimed it at her heart and fired. The charge tore through her right hand, which she threw in front of her, and made a wound over her heart.

The woman, who was clad in her nightgown, staggered out of the house and into the yard, where she was found by three young men. One of them supported her to a neighbor's while the others summoned a physician and the police. Mrs. Nelson was taken to the city hospital and her hand amputated above the wrist. It is thought she may live in spite of the wound in her chest.

Meanwhile the old man cut his throat with a pocketknife and bled to death. Nelson had repeatedly beaten his wife and threatened her life.

WILL DEEPEN THE DESPLAINES.

Wisconsin Farmers Plan Improvements by Which Thousands of Acres of Swamp Land Is to Be Reclaimed.

Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Surveyors began work this morning laying out the new course for the Desplaines River in this county. The farmers of the county have formed a pool and will have the river dredged to a depth of three feet throughout its entire course in this county. The improvements of the river as planned will reclaim thousands of acres of land now a marsh. The plans for the work were made many years ago, but only recently was the money raised for the work. The farmers of this county will ask the farmers of Illinois to assist in the dredging of

MANY RAILWAYS IN ONE.

PROCESS OF CONCENTRATION RAPID DURING A DECADE.

Three Systems Are Now Controlling More than 10,000 Miles Each—Annual Meeting of Illinois Central Stockholders on Sept. 26—Excursion Rates Granted for Several Occasions — East-Bound Freight Chairmanship to Be Left Vacant.

The work of concentrating many small and often unprofitable and inefficient railways into few large and well managed systems has been going on with surprising rapidity in the last few years. Hundreds of roads that started on an independent career have gone through bankruptcy and passed into the control of companies able to operate them successfully. Many more have become parts of important systems by lease or by voluntary sale of a controlling interest, and others still have been built under separate charters and in due time amalgamated with the parent company.

The Railway Age has undertaken to tabulate a list of all companies in the United States and Canada which control over 2,000 miles of lines. It finds that over 147,000 miles of road are now controlled, either by direct operation or through subordinate organizations, by twenty-eight corporations and that several of the systems already have passed the surprising figure of 10,000 miles each without any indication that the limit has yet been reached. Following is a list of railway systems of 2,000 miles or more:

New York Central (Vanderbilt lines)	10,410
Pennsylvania system	10,392
Canadian Pacific	10,018
Southern Pacific	9,362
Chicago and Northwestern	8,463
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	8,009
Southern	7,887
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	7,890
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	6,467
Union Pacific	5,584
Northern Pacific	4,449
Missouri Pacific	5,324
Illinois Central	5,263
Great Northern	5,201
Louisville and Nashville	4,077
Grand Trunk	4,058
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	3,771
Baltimore and Ohio	3,605
Boston and Maine	3,243
Colorado and Southern	2,584
Seaboard Air Line	2,540
Erie	2,507
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	2,406
Wabash	2,358
Atlantic Coast Line	2,278
Lehigh Valley	2,178
Plant System	2,140
New York, New Haven and Hartford	2,047
Total miles	147,061

Denver and Rio Grande Prosperous.

E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, who arrived in Chicago yesterday, states that his road is doing a better business than ever before. Gross earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30 increased by nearly $1,000,000 over those of the year previous. The total gross receipts for the year reached $10,246,000, and the mileage was the same as the year previous.

Regarding the recent absorption of the Colorado Midland by the Rio Grande Western and Colorado Southern railways, Mr. Jeffery said it would not deprive the Denver and Rio Grande of its outlet from Grand Junction to Salt Lake City.

Illinois Central Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central railroad company will be held in this city on Wednesday, Sept. 26. Special attention is called by the Secretary to the following resolution adopted by the Board of Directors on July 18, 1900:

Resolved, That, until the further order of this board, there may be issued to each holder of one or more shares of the capital stock of the Illinois Central railroad company a ticket enabling him, when in person or by proxy, to travel free upon lines from the station on the Illinois Central railroad nearest to his or her registered address to Chicago and return for the purpose of attending, in person, the meeting of stockholders, which ticket may be obtained on application, in writing, to the President of the company in Chicago.

Other Railroad News.

Excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip have been granted by the Central Passenger association roads for the following occasions: National Association of Window Trimmers, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 7 to 9; National Association of Stationary Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 3 to 8; Vinol club, annual meeting, Toledo, O., Sept. 10 to 11.

Twenty-five persons thus far have made application for the position of chairman of the Chicago East-Bound freight committee, lately made vacant by the death of J. Woffindin. The committee has concluded not to fill the position for the present, but leave the office for the time being in charge of Chief Clerk Ben Connell.

The Union Pacific is about to begin the construction of a new line between Evanston, Wyo., and Salt Lake City, eliminating the steep grades of Echo Cañon.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Executive committee of the Chicago Underwriters' association at its meeting adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the future any ruling by the Executive committee that any form of a policy covering in whole or in part, in two or more locations, specifically described or otherwise, is in violation of the rates of this association unless the premium charges be based upon a specific rate therefor made and promulgated by the Superintendent of Ratings."

Howard P. Gray, general agent of the Western department of the Hanover Fire Insurance company, is to sever his connection with the company on the termination of his contract, and he will be succeeded by L. M. Wise and C. W. Higley, now assistant general managers. Mr. Gray has not yet announced his plans for the future. Mr. Gray was appointed general agent of the Hanover in July, 1893, when the department was established in Chicago. His insurance work began in 1870, and he was for years connected with the New York Underwriters' agency. He also has been president of the Fire Underwriters' Agency of the Northwest. L. M. Wise and C. W. Higley long have been connected with the Hanover.

The S. E. T. A. has adopted a new schedule for rating tobacco risks which will give an increase of 33 1-3 per cent. A percentage increase will be demanded pending the specific revision of rates.

The poor showing of the Traders' of New York as a result of the examination is being discussed along the street. Company managers assert that various items in the January statement were incorrect.

Edward Cambenn, assistant secretary of the American Central Insurance company of St. Louis, was in the city yesterday.

The New York Insurance department has refused the application of the National Life Insurance company of the United States of America for admission to that State. The company intended reinsuring the business of the American Union Life Insurance company of New York City. The decision of the board is believed to have been on speculation as to just why the company is barred from that State.

Additional semi-annual statements of fire insurance companies are as follows:

Manchester—Assets, $1,813,570; liabilities, $1,-343,386; reinsurance reserve, $1,037,015; net surplus, $470,147.

London Assurance—Assets, $7,306,452; liabilities, $1,024,474; reinsurance reserve, $768,161; net surplus, $1,281,978.

Commercial Union—Assets, $4,015,466; liabilities, $2,967,477; reinsurance reserve, $2,510,701; net surplus, $1,048,300.

American of New York—Assets, $1,427,555; liabilities, $789,252; reinsurance reserve, $590,162; net surplus, $238,303.

Agricultural—Assets, $2,222,741; liabilities, $1,-623,060; reinsurance reserve, $1,050,253; net surplus, $490,661.

Fire Association—Assets, $6,044,793; liabilities, $4,716,649; reinsurance reserve, $4,041,228; net surplus, $828,144.

Caledonian—Assets, $1,902,911; liabilities, $1,-208,745; reinsurance reserve, $904,144; net surplus, $437,250.

Hamburg-Bremen—Assets, $1,401,741; liabilities, $1,034,482; reinsurance reserve, $8000,024; net surplus, $457,259.

Salamander—Assets, $636,367; liabilities, $168,-780; reinsurance reserve, $91,596; net surplus, $327,768.

Firemen's of Newark—Assets, $2,244,249; liabilities, $450,467; reinsurance reserve, $306,980; net surplus, $1,003,852.

Pelican—Assets, $372,555; liabilities, $80,053; reinsurance reserve, $56,678; net surplus, $92,162.

New York, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Startled by the disclosures made in a daily paper concerning the condition of the Traders' Fire, examiners from the New York Insurance department today began an investigation and will critically go through the books, papers, and contracts in the company's office with a view to fixing the responsibility for the dismal failure. When on April 27 last the Traders' Fire reinsured its risks with the North British and Mercantile, it only paid a portion of the unearned premium, agreeing to pay the balance on Aug. 3. If this be not forthcoming by noon tomorrow the North British will no longer be liable as a reinsurer, and the business will have to be placed direct elsewhere. As all of the company's capital has been sunk, stockholders are not liable for another dollar, and unless they voluntarily contribute a fund for the settlement of liabilities creditors are not likely to get anything.

TRIAL AND FUNERAL SAME DAY.

While Son Is Being Tried in Chicago for Theft Father Is Laid to Rest in Huntingdon, Pa.

While Harry R. Swivel, a telegraph operator, was being tried before Judge Hutchinson yesterday for the theft of a typewriter, the funeral of his father, John R. Swivel, was being held in Huntingdon, Pa. Swivel asked to have the trial continued for one day, but as he refused to give any reason for the request, the Judge ordered the case to proceed. Swivel was convicted and sentenced to forty-five days in the House of Correction. It was only then that the fact of his father's death was made known to the court. Judge Hutchinson said he would have granted the continuance if he had been informed of the cause for asking it.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Judges Going on Vacations.

Judge Hutchinson will be the only Judge in the Criminal Court Building on Monday who will take up the cases for trial. After Wednesday he will be absent on his vacation. Judge Baker closes his court today and will not return until after a rest. Judge Brentano will take his vacation until the trial of the Dr. Regent cases are concluded. It is not known as yet which Judges will sit in the emergency courts.

Decrees.

Judge Chytraus—3474—Andree vs. Burhop; dec. 1340—Mutual L. and L. B. Assn. vs. Muir; dec. sale.

Judge Burke—3534—Grochowski vs. Wisniewski; dec. div.—3321—Patterson, wm. vs. Patterson; dec. div.—4315—Rosenberg vs. Rosenberg; dec. sale.—193372—Gunkel vs. Tessman; dec.—203083—McAvoy Brewing Co. vs. Meyer; def. dec.—184495—Minahan vs. Minahan; dec.

Judge Clifford—209035—Morgan vs. Morgan; dec. div.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

4118—Axel L. Bergstrand, Rockford; liabilities, $568.90; assets, none. E. A. Knight, attorney.

4119—William H. Quinn, Rockford; liabilities, $2,171.81; no assets. B. A. Knight, attorney.

4120—Arthur V. Lee; liabilities, $40,084.44; assets, $90. C. E. & G. D. Anthony, attorneys.

4121—John Shelby Morgan; liabilities, $1,519.80; assets, $25. Stiles & Dickson, attorneys.

4122—Charles Q. Peterson; liabilities, $953.91; assets, none. Stevenson & Snow, attorneys.

4123—Anthony Scibilio; liabilities, $809; assets, $155. Frederick Kingsland, attorney.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Burke—Emergency business.
Judge Bishop—No court.
Judge Chytraus—Emergency business.
Judge Windes—Probate Court—General objections.
Judge Hodson—County Court—Special tax objections.
Judge Thompson—County Court—General tax objections.
Judge Carter—County Court—No announcement.
Judge Batten—Probate Court—Emergency cases.
Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 1—Motions, 3200, 3720, 4100, 4163, 3713, 4291.
Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Call not extended.
Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Call not extended.
Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.
Federal Court—No court.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Harry Meyer, Beckie Wulff	24—18
Maximilian Lowen, Milwaukee, Wis.; Edith E. Begley, same	30—27
Carl O. Haglund, Johanna E. Fredrickson	30—26
Andrew Swedwicks, Anna Hregorowicz	32—25
Paul Dzialias, Augusta Schultz	30—21
Stanislaw Leszczyck, Mattie Kaczmarska	21—16
Hans A. Bauder, Elise L. Hammermuller	24—30
Isaac Gottstein, Freida Fink	24—19
Thowald Jansen, Mary Ruud	30—21
John Boyde, May Carroll	21—21
Konstantin Schreiber, Anna Kucknowska	27—30
Edward Bloomer, Jennie Bachecki	30—30
George Bronell, Chebanse, Ill. Willerton Bronell, same	65—55
Niels H. Magnuson, Christine Nelson	23—21
Andrew Keogh, Oak Park, Ill.; Jessie S. Van Vliet, same	31—18
Herman Lenz, Meta Neumann	23—24
Emil Eisele, Ola Crane	24—20
Ernst A. Keampler, Elfriede Giese	26—20
Andrew Nelson, Hedwig E. Benson	36—25
Charles W. Mengle, Rosalie A. Shaffrey	39—25

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD July 30, 1900:

Lake-st., 80 w of Dearborn, n f, 20x80. July 19 [Henry H. Gage quitclaims to La-[redo A. Gage ..... $ 4,760

Oakley-av., 74 s of Berteau, e f, 25x124. July 3 [William Deering to C. Stoelzel] 1,700

Edgewater-ave., 50 n of Southport, n f, 50x114, July 26 [D. Metzger to S. Brown 2,500

Racine-av., 150 s of Noble, w f, 25x121. May 23 [P. J. Farley to Esther A. Gibson] 3,000

North-av., n w cor Springfield, s f, 30x120. July 23 [John N. Mason to Andrew Jenson] 2,500

Austin-av., 198 s of N. 48th, s f, 24x119. July 30 [H. M. Sholes et al., by M. in C., to T. Jones] 1,500

Premises 182 Emerson-av., 20x90, incumbrance of $3,000. July 31 [John R. Costello to Mary A. and John L. Johnson] 6,000

Hamlin-av., 100 n of 18th-st., e f, 25x116. July 6 [C. O'Hara to Joseph R. Torrey] 1,000

Throop-st., 188 n of Archer-av., e f, 38x115, July 25 [F. W. Tramm et al., by M. in C., to C. Schimanski] 1,000

Prairie-av., 250 s of 32d-st., e f, 25x120. June 14 [A. McNeil to Elbe K. Hansen] 8,000

Marshfield-av., 274 n of 54th-st., w f, 24x121. Aug. 1 [D. Modory to W. Blind] 2,000

Racine-av., 96 s of Oakdale, e f, 24x120, incumbrance of $1,500, Aug. 3 [E. Beries to Alvine Beries] 1,500

N. 51st-av., 275 s of Ontario-st., e f, 25x125, incumbrance of $2,000, July 25 [L. G. Hutzel to Lena M. Delves] 3,000

Wood-st., 178 n of Division-st., e f, 25x124, Aug. 2 [M. Chleboun to J. Chleboun] 2,000

S. Center-av., s e cor 38th-st., w 476 feet to 104th, thence s to the frontage of 579, more or less, on South Fork of South Branch of Chicago River, May 31 [Susan A. Robbins of New York City to the Chicago National Box Co.] 65,000

Perry-av., 66 s of 67th-st, w f, 50x174-5, incumbrance of $2,000, trustees assume, July 25 [Anna Telford to trustees of estate of Joel Ellis] 40,000

634-pl., 100 w of Crowe-av., f, 42x124, incumbrance of $13,500, March 14 [Vivan E. Chilton to Sarah E. Olson] 24,000

Pemberton-st., 92 s of Wilson-av., e f, 50x150, Aug. 2 [R. R. Starkweather to German American Bank of Oshkosh, Wis.] 1,000

Throop-st., 166 s of Garfield-blvd., 25x124, incumbrance of $2,200, Aug. 1 [G. Jungclaus to Geo. Jarnszek] 1,450

Same property, Aug. 2 [Geo. Jarnszek to Katie Jungclaus] 1,500

Law-av., 181 n of Harrison-st., w f, 20x100, Aug. 1 [Wm. P. Allrich to Wm. Meade] 2,500

Hamilton-av., 120 n of Jackson-st., w f, 24x125, incumbrance of $1,700, Aug. 2 [Jos. E. Hardy to Elis Gimington] 3,800

Elm-st., 140 w of Established-pl., s f, 24.9x100, July 19 [Rudolph John to Frank Schmitz] 4,700

Lincoln-av., 141 s of Fry, w f, 50x122.45, incumbrance of $3,000, Feb. 3 [James Cockburn to Samuel T. Hammersmark] 7,000

Monroe-st., 150 e of Edmund, e f, 25x101, incumbrance of $5,000, July 30 [M. Brasnan to Rachel Ephraim] 6,800

Throop-st., 125 n of 18th-st., e f, 25 x 125, July 7 [Rudolph John to Frank Schmitz] 2,400

Racine-av., 75 n of 70th-st., e f, 35x132, incumbrance of $2,500, Aug. 1 [John J. Flannery to Justus W. Dresser] 3,575

Higgins-av., 159 e of Edmund, s f, 50x125, and other property, July 25 [Trustees of est. of Joel Ellis to Anna Tilford] 4,300

Throop-st., 76 n of Garfield-av., e f, 50x125 15,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued for the Building department yesterday:

Alfred Mathlew, 1-story brick additional, 103 Elburn-av. $1,000

F. McWhorten, 1-story brick additional, 3863 Cottage Grove-av. 3,000

Cole & Young, 3-story brick store, 9144 Commercial-av. 3,500

J. Rasmussen, 1-story frame cottage, 2290 Troy-st. 2,000

John Thoren, 1½-story frame cottage, 1411 Medill-av. 800

A. Schoemann, 1-story brick store, 183 Center-st. 4,000

Ernst Melius, 2-story frame flat, 792 Emmet-st. 2,500

Peter Wendel, 2-story frame flat, 107 N. 40th-st. 1,700

K. Sanders, 1-story frame cottage, 369 Warsaw-av. 1,000

Frank A. Rose, two 2-story brick residences, 2857 Kenmore-av. 7,500

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

CERTIFICATES OF INCORPORATION WERE issued yesterday by the Secretary of State at Springfield, Ill., as follows:

The McLean County Abstract company, Bloomington; capital, $5,000; to furnish and guarantee abstracts of title; incorporators, John J. Pitts, Harry W. Ator, and W. E. Atkinson.

The Red Cross Medical House, Chicago; capital, $2,500; sanitarium; incorporators, D. D. Richardson, C. P. Johnson, and A. H. Snyder.

The Cream Flux company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; to manufacture specialties; incorporators, Martin J. Isaacs, Quin O'Brien, and Samuel Yaskel.

The Hygienic Gymnasium (Incorporated), Chicago; capital, $2,500; incorporators, John B. Wylde, Elton Lower, and Herbert L. Jones.

The Young Democracy of Cook County, Chicago; political; incorporators, John E. Owens, Abraham L. Shifman, and John P. Tansey.

The Alma Shipping association, Alma; shipping fruits and vegetables; incorporators, Edward Wilson, W. S. Ross, and C. M. See.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Art, Beveled and Stained Glass.

The Flanigan & Biedenweg Co., 37 to 63 Illinois-st.

Assayers and Refiners.

DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. M. 4518.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought & sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.

Birds and Taxidermy.

KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

Bakery Goods.

Ask your grocer FOR BRYCE'S STAR BREAD.
PALM'S HOME BAKERY, 289-91 W. Harrison.
PIPER'S MA-MA BREAD. Like mamma made it.

Building, Curb and Sidewalk Stone.

Charles L. Boyd, Receiver, 305 Chamber of Com.

Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.

LIFMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.

Candies.

GUNTHER, C. F., Bonbons and chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

Cement Sidewalks.

STANNEN & BLOME, Unity Bldg. Central 12.

Cleaners and Dyers.

COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3047. Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 500 W. Mad.

Detective Agencies.

Metropolitan—Ross & Fitzpatrick. 87 Washington.

Druggists.

DYCHE'S PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE—N. W. cor. State and Randolph-sts. Tel. Central 2558.

Expert in Handwriting and Inks.

H. L. TOLMAN, 929 Opera-House Bldg.

Fire Insurance.

MAITLAND & McAVOY, 184 La Salle. Tel. M. 2583

Fire and Liability Insurance.

Shipman & Wayne, 210 La Salle. Tel. Main 2243.

Florists.

A. LANGE, 51 Monroe-st., cor. State. Tel. C. 2322.
JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., S. W. COR. MONroe and Wabash-av. Telephone Main 2358.

Gas and Electrical Fixtures.

E. BAGGOT CO., 169-171 E. Adams-st.

Hot Air Pumps.

FOR PLATS, RESIDENCES & STOCK FARMS. Rider-Ericsson Eng. Co., 86 Lake. Catlg. T. I.

Loan Offices.

ABE LIPMAN, 90 MADISON. Private entrance.

Mandolin Instruction.

S. Tomaso, Central Music Hall, Randolph & State.

Opticians.

BEEK, 22 Washington. Eyeglasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 88 Washington-st.
BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.
$1 BUYS BEST SPECK. F. Morgan, 90 Madison.

Paper Dealers.

Empire Paper Co., 177-179 Monroe-st. M. 8046.

Parquet Floors.

E. B. MOORE & CO., 48 Randolph. Tel. M. 779.

Patent Lawyers.

LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

Physicians.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D., specialist skin, blood and nervous diseases. 167 Dearborn-st.

Photography.

J. R. WILSON, studio, 338 State. Tel. Main 2411.

Pianos.

J. A. BRYANT, 144 WABASH-AV.

Picture Frames, Mats, and Regilding.

W. W. ABBOTT, 255 Wabash. Tel. Central 2087.
F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 331 Wabash. Tel. H. 1957.

Printers and Binders.

RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom-House-pl.

Rubber, Brass, and Steel Stamps.

C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog.
A. W. Martin & Co., 200 Clark. Phone Cent. 169.

Signs and Letterers.

GROUT, FRANK R., 173 Madison. Tel. 4844 M.

Stationers, Printers, Blank Book Makers

GEO. E. COLE & CO., 86 and 88 Dearborn-st.

Trusses, Deformity Apparatus.

E. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Private room, 22 to 315. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

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THE EASTER BELL GOLD MINING AND Milling company own 35 acres adjoining the Victor mine, 800 feet from it. Paid $1,500,000 in dividends. This is in the heart of the producing section of Cripple Creek, being close to the Vindicator, whose stock is now selling at $1.50; Independence T. & M. Co., now selling at 47½; the Isabella, now selling at $1.26; and near other producers not paying regular monthly dividends of 1 per cent.

Easter Bell shaft now down 140 feet in ore that assays $12 per ton. Only small sales have been made; there is $30,000 in the treasury for development work. Do you wish to participate in the results of this ore? Par value, $1; par offered and recommended by us at 8c per share, as the last small amount opportunity in the whole Cripple Creek district. Public verdict an early advance to not less than 30c and we ultimately expect to see this holding in this stock at considerably over par.

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RELIABLE BUSINESS-MAN AND EFFICIENT manager, of unquestioned character, desires to invest $5,000 and services in established business, manufacturing or wholesale preferred; would accept management or agency for A1 line; wish communications from responsible parties; no schemes; no agents. Address L 150, Tribune.

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YOUNG, PROSPEROUS MANUFACTURING house with large orders than attend to, with present capital wants partner, active or silent, or backing on security; liberal terms for from $5,000 to $15,000. Address G C 626, Tribune office.

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WE CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS QUICKLY for spot cash. No commission payable until sale is perfected. E. S. PHAIL,
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$5,000 BUYS 1-3 INTEREST IN FACTORY; SALary $1,500 per year; place for experienced manager; corporated. 50 McCollough Bldg., Davenport, Ia.

BUY WHEAT ON PRESENT CONDITIONS; IT will surely sell much higher; send for our book, "Successful Speculation," free. J. K. COMSTOCK, 23 Traders' Building, Chicago.

PROSPEROUS MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, invoicing $1,000 per week, 100 per cent yearly exchange; unlimited demand. Home Investment Co., 146 La Salle-st.

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$400 WILL PURCHASE ONE OF THE BEST-paying small grocery and candy stores in city; reason for selling owner going East. Apply 154 E. Wood-st., bet. Monroe and Adams-sts.

HAVE OPTION 640 ACRES BEST PRODUCING oil belt California; want $2,000 to organize company. Address N 179, Tribune office.

HOTEL MANAGER WITH $3,500 CAN GET fine position in first-class Chicago hotel; absolute security. Address F 917, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — MEAT MARKET, N. W. SIDE; doing cash $230 weekly; price, $400. JAS. MONTGOMERY, 132 La Salle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—ONCE; GOOD OFfice man; brokerage; $1,000; best chance in today's paper; investigate. F J 452, Tribune.

$500 AND SERVICES BUY ¼ INTEREST IN A produce commission business clearing $250 every month; refs. required. LEMON, 167 Dearborn.

COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED, AND NEAT appearing head waitress for large Wisconsin summer resort. Address N 172, Tribune office.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO MANUFACTURE and market patented hardware specialty on royalty. WM. GERWIEN, 65 S. Canal, Chicago.

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OUR GREAT SALE CONTINUES—NEW LOTS placed on sale every day. Entire salvage of Mijo manor, refrigerators, Imperial velvet, sideminster, 50c; body Brussels, 35c; velvet filling, 12c; also 9x9 probrussels rugs, $3.25; 9x12, $4.00; slightly soiled axminster rugs, solid patterns, $9.50; unsoiled Smyrna, 9x12, $10.00.

Open evenings.
PHALIN, BENNETT & CO.,
65 to 75 E. 31st-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

BARGAINS—PRICES MADE TO CLOSE OUT for season, refrigerators, ice cream freezers, water coolers, lawn sprinklers, wire cloth, etc. ORR & LOCKETT HDW. CO., 71 and 73 Randolph-st.

BUY FOR CASH; SAVE 50 CENTS ON THE dollar; contents 11 flats; 3 lots storage; carpets, furniture, stoves; pier glass, 9x10 ft. M. P. KREITZER, 3021 Cottage Grove-av.

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AT OUR PRICES YOU CAN FIT OUT A FOUR-room flat for $50 on easy payments. Standard Furn. Co., 389 State-st.

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Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT BOOKKEEPer and office man; twenty years' experience; holding prominent position; wishes to change for personal reasons; A1 references; confidential. Address H 496, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN OLD EXPERIenced bookkeeper, active, in good health, wants to demonstrate that he can do all the young man does, and will accept low salary. Address L 135, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS ASSISTANT, BY strong young man; normal graduate; free from vices; no salary; want to learn. Address F 907, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXP. BOOKKEEPER and office man. Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELER BY one thoroughly experienced in inside and road work; qualified to direct travelers or would go on the road for a good concern. Address N 145, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—PRINTER NOW EMployed in managerial capacity, controlling large volume of business, would make change. Address H 415, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LICENSED ENGIneer in small plant or assistant in large plant; 10 yrs.' experience. F 119, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED — A JAPANESE BOY wants to work in a family, or as waiter at some other place. Address N 118, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JAPANESE BOY as cook in small family. F 955, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED man with horses; can give good satisfaction. 2124 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A COACHMAN; FIRSTclass in every respect; best 10 years' references in Chicago. Address N 104, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED MAN as coachman. JAMES PRICE, 3941 Drexel-blvd.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT AND thoroughly competent (male) stenographer, with five years' experience and A1 references; willing to prove ability before engagement. Address G P 813, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — MAN, 29; 6 YEARS' experience as shipping clerk in large printing and advertising novelty house; first-class express and mail pkg. wrapper, packer, and marker; willing to do anything in a place where a steady and industrious man is wanted; good references. Address F 972, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN WHO can produce best of references would like to represent some manufacturing or wholesale house for Michigan territory either as traveling salesman or in permanent location. F 905, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS ACcountant, credit man, sales and office manager; experienced; excellent references. Address H 246, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKMAKER, WHOSE partnership relations dissolve expiration Hawthorne meeting, desires position; reliable lady or gent; reference. Address O 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY MIDDLE-AGED man (American), in hardware or stove store or similar work. F 915, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN WANTS work mornings, evenings; employed, 8-6. Address N 178, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKS OPENED, closed, balanced, audited, by expert; satisfaction guaranteed; charges reasonable. H 264, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG, STRONG man as watchman; best refs. J 440, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FARMER AND WIFE, on dairy farm. Address F 912, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, BY intelligent young woman; no experience, who has had eight years' experience with leading firms of Chicago; first-class references. H 266, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, EXPEriences as cashier; references; salary from moderate. Address G. BURNEE, 341 W. Monroe.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY TO work in library or book store; familiar with authors. Address P 906, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 4233 Langley-av., 1st flat.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG AMERIcan woman, as housekeeper. Call between 10 and 12. 2228 S. Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED — BY WOMAN HOUSEkeeper or housework; refs. N 174, Tribune.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—LAUNDRESS; CAN DO shirts; best reference. 437 30th-st., 2d flat.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED — TRUSTWORTHY young girl, nurse or assist housework. 5058 State. Flat G.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER in good building for public office, with privilege of taking outside work. Address H 345, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED, WELL educated young lady; experienced as companion to lady or gentleman; will take short trip; best references exchanged. Address H 437, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD FOR RETURN OF PAPERS AND trinkets of no value to others; taken from F. B. W. Thursday night. Address E F 342, Tribune office.

LOST—BETWEEN SOUTH HAVEN DOCK AND Ill. central depot, gold-bowed nose-glasses. Please return Room 34, 99 Randolph-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—H. WILLIS: PERSONAL ON birthday, June 6, published; no reply as yet. Let your wishes be known; suspense awful. Come.

PERSONAL—WANTED, MIKE GIBSON, FORmerly of Elk Rapids, Mich., write to JOHN McDONAL, Yuba, Grand Traverse Co., Mich.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—" ON SPECIAL CREDIT AT CASH PRICES."

" From head to toe " we clothe a single person or a family complete.

" From parlor to kitchen " we furnish a home. We operate a special credit department at once for salaried people and those in steady employment, and invite your inspection.

Established 1880. E. SHOWERS & CO.,
217 and 219 State-st., 2d and 3d floors.

PERSONAL—THE ZANCIGS, PALMISTS—
185 MICHIGAN-AV.
8 PALMISTS IN ATTENDANCE—8
Branch office 60th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
4 PALMISTS ALWAYS IN ATTENDANCE—4

PERSONAL — HIGH-CLASS TAILORING ON C.O.D. No deposit required.
THE S. B. SHEARER CO.,
8th floor, Woman's Temple.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts destroyed forever by electric needle; eyebrows and foreheads perfectly shaped; 10 years' experience. MME. DEVERE, 167 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—REPAIR YOUR FURNACE HALF price this month; reliable work. Esth. 1887. GREENBURG & CO., Furriers.

PERSONAL—CREME MARQUISE, AND ORange Flower Skin Food, from Mme. Qui Vive's formulas; each 35c, postpaid. Send for price list. Mme. Qui Vive, R. 206, Century Music Hall.

PERSONAL—ROACHES AND BEDBUGS EXterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State.

PERSONAL—HORSERADISH JACK CAN FURnish you the best butter at 20c lb.; fresh from Dundee Dairy Farm. 68 E. Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—FURS REPAIRED AND REMODeled to latest styles; lowest prices; best work; satisfaction guaranteed. SHAYNE, 187 State-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, etc., destroyed by electric needle; curs guaranteed. MME. A. KALLMAN, 1210 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red nose, etc., destroyed forever by electric needle; book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSON

SAFETY FILM

CHICAGO GIRL WHO MAY BE A MARCHIONESS.

One more Chicago girl, Lady Arthur Butler, daughter of the late General Anson Stager of Chicago, and sister of Mrs. F. S. Gorton, 2120 Prairie avenue, soon may succeed to a famous title. Lady Arthur is the wife of Lord Arthur Butler, who will succeed his elder brother, the Marquis of Ormonde and Vice Commodore of the Royal Yacht squadron, in the event of the latter's death. The Marquis is now seriously ill. He is the owner of large entailed estates in England and Ireland. In the event of his death Lady Arthur Butler would become the Marchioness of Ormonde.

The Marquis has no heir, and hence all his titles and estates will fall to his brother. Lady Arthur's eldest son, now 10 years old, will become Earl of Ossory in the event of his uncle's death.

Lady Arthur Butler spent most of her girlhood in Chicago. She was considered a famous beauty, and her marriage twelve years ago was a great event. Her last visit to Chicago was in 1892, when her husband accompanied her.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY
UNDER THE NORTHERN SKIES

THE ship went on its northward way, through long, green reaches of chill water, through silent, melancholy fords, past uncounted islands where the gulls brooded. Time hung a little heavily with the passengers, and they fell to making the most of one another in sheer ennui. Though, upon reflection, it may not have been ennui that made Sally Appleton make the most of her neighbors. Ennui seemed not the emotion to which she would have been prone. Indeed, why should a girl of 21, with red-brown hair and eyes, lashes of obtrusively modest droop, a mouth of tender curves, which, in smiling, betrayed gleaming, perfect teeth, and whose whole body radiated health and vigor, feel any emotions save those which belong to youth and happiness? Something of the adventurer was in her blood, too, perhaps, and a voyage put her at her best. It made no difference to her that the ship was going along a much frequented path; that thousands had been that way before her. She had the sensation whenever a mountain peak came in view or an island lifted its green head upon the horizon of having discovered it. Not a river but seemed to beckon her to follow it, not a cañon between the lonely hills but seemed to have a secret for her. As the ship went still further north and the bright stars of the further sky broke upon her gaze, a fine excitement pervaded her every hour. The groaning glacial rivers thrilled her as no orchestra had ever done. The splendor of the aurora borealis, crimson, green, and white, shifting and leaping all about the northern half of the deep sky, made her shout out with pure delight at life, at the glory of it, and she fumed at the constraint of the ship, with its too brief terminals, and longed for the time of old, and the Long Serpent, a crew of sea rovers, and the power to make a saga of brave deeds.

Being only a girl—with a watchful aunt and uncle near at hand—she submitted herself to civilization with what grace she could and made the best of her time in other ways. The men were delighted to be her companions. No one else did a three mile walk on deck with such alacrity and verve. None of the other women was so ready for a ride up the swift Alaskan streams, or a tramp over the mountains in search of a jewel-green lake, or a curious settlement of Indians, among their totems and their dogs. She became an enthusiast over the rudely beaten out silver of the natives and a connoisseur of hand-woven blankets.

She took it quite as a matter of course that the men should vie with each other for an opportunity to be her escort on the occasions when the ship lay in port for freight and the passengers were given the day for explorations; she was not at all surprised that they stood about the taffrail, waiting till she came from the breakfast table, before they selected a companion for the morning constitutional; and it was particularly irritating when she chose to walk with the squat little woman missionary, or with the English spinster in hob-nailed shoes and a yellow Chinese rain coat, who was making her way around the world. Indeed, every one else took it as a matter of course, too, and had pleasure in watching the girl and her innocent antics. Every one had a pleasant word for her. It was generally conceded that she was the life of the ship.

That she was giving the least pain to any one never entered her head, and she felt an actual shock of surprise when, one evening as she stood alone, watching the water shaking into great somber pa'ls, like the leaves of a mammoth lily, Mrs. Ball, a young widow, came to her and said:

"My dear, I have come to ask a favor of you."

Miss Appleton, always delighted to do a favor, gave smiling attention.

"I'm a lonely woman, Miss Appleton. Once I knew just as much pleasure as you do. My life was so full that it seemed as if it could never be empty. But the people I loved best have died or they have gone far away where I cannot see them. I haven't quite shaken my sorrows off sufficiently to readjust myself. So I came away, and I'm enjoying this journey. Now, I'm going to be absolutely frank with you and confess to you that one of the chief reasons for my enjoyment has been the attention which Mr. McIntosh has been showing me. I know it's ridiculous—but you will learn as you grow older that some of the things which give the greatest pleasure are those which other folks denominate ridiculous. Mr. McIntosh is younger than I, of course, and he means nothing whatever by his attentions to me except to be courteous. Yet it gives me great pleasure to have him for my escort. For the first time in months I seem to be able to banish the depression that clings about me. It seems as if I was able to throw off those invisible hands of sorrow that have been clasping me and pulling me down. I can imagine that something of my youth and lightheartedness have come back to me. I actually take pleasure in dressing myself becomingly. Until last night Mr. McIntosh had devoted himself exclusively to me. Then he chose to walk with you about the deck in the moonlight. I sat alone. No one spoke to me. Now, what I'm going to say is that there were a dozen or fifteen other men wanting to talk with you. But—well, I had only this one amiable young fellow, whom I like thoroughly and who helps me to forget. He heals the wound which destiny has given to my vanity. He saves me from the chagrin of being alone. So I'm going to ask you quite frankly, and trusting perfectly to your generosity, if you won't leave me this one. It's nothing to you, but it means the happiness of my journey to me."

Miss Appleton bent a little and looked down in the other woman's face. Then she kissed her.

"Of course it's 'hands off,'" she said with affected jocularity. "Take your McIntosh—he'll be convenient in this rainy country."

"You're not hurt?" asked the widow anxiously.

"Hurt? I'm complimented, dear Mrs. Ball, by your confidence—and I think you're lovely. It was a feminine sort of a favor you asked, but you did it in such a nice manly way! Hurt? Well, I should say not!"

After that whenever young Mr. McIntosh approached Miss Appleton she was always walking off with some other gentleman. So he turned to the widow, who told him good stories and who made a fine comrade. He enjoyed her atmosphere, which was frank and sweet, he liked to look at her beautifully made clothes, and her fashion of singing a little under her breath as they walked the deck or the beach was most agreeable.

He was too much accomplished in the art of fine manners to let her see how his eyes involuntarily endeavored to follow the girl with the red brown hair and the glancing step. His ears ached for her laughter. To have been the recipient of her gay cordiality as the other men were would have been to enjoy the greatest happiness which he had ever known. There were nights of unspeakable beauty, in which the ice-capped mountains towered above them and the wild music of the rivers as they fumed into the sea filled all the cold vast when it seemed to him that it was almost necessary to the support of his life to have her feel with him the uplifting majesty of the scene. But if he came near her, intoxicated with his emotions, she looked at him with an indifferent smile and turned away.

He saw her in the Indian villages making friends with the natives as with every one else, bestowing little presents upon the odd, flat faced little children, selecting innumerable trinkets, and everywhere extracting the utmost of enjoyment from her exploits, and he began to realize that as long as he lived he would be mocked by this charm and gayety, which was embodied in her, and in which he had no part. He said to himself that he would be glad when the journey was over and he could get back to his work and away from this tantalizing vision of youth and joy.

Mrs. Ball left the ship on returning at the first British Columbian port.

"My dear," she said to Sally Appleton in parting, "I'll always remember you with love—your beauty and your generosity, and you're direct, kindly ways. You let me have a little taste of reminiscent youth—you gave me a chance to indulge myself in an illusion. It was sweet and the taste of it will long be pleasant to me. I'm going home now to be quite resignedly middle-aged and duty-loving and benevolent, and all the rest of it. Think of me once in awhile."

Mr. McIntosh put her in her carriage, shoved an armful of roses after her, shouted out his wishes for a safe journey, and got back on the boat—the last man across the gang-plank. Miss Appleton stood near, grave and thoughtful.

"If I speak to her she'll run away," he reflected, and started to move on. But she motioned to him to come to her.

"You'll miss your delightful companion," she said. "I never heard any one tell a better story than she could. She's been good to you."

"Yes," he responded, with some bitterness, "she has taken some compassion upon my loneliness. I shall miss her, as you say. I'll put in the rest of the time reading last year's novels."

"That's a good idea," said Miss Appleton, pertly. "But why don't you read some of them aloud to me? I'm horribly behind in my fiction."

Eighteen months later Adaline Ball, sitting at her lonely breakfast in her dining-room—it was somewhat too obtrusively artistic, by the way—opened a heavy envelope which contained the wedding cards of Angus McIntosh and Sally Appleton.

She flushed at first and her hands trembled a little. Then she laughed aloud and the tears came to her eyes.

"The dear things," she said. "I've always been accused of being a match-maker, but I made this one in spite of myself. Actually, I believe it was my keeping them apart that did the thing. I'll drive down after breakfast and buy them a present, and I'll ask 'em to drop in and see me for a fortnight at the end of their wedding journey. They must have a chance to see what I am in my own community—quite a different sort of person, they will find, from the sentimental, star-gazing creature of those bewitched northern zones. Really, how odd it is! And what a fool I am! The dear things!"

HOLY-YEAR RELIGIOUS PILGRIMAGES.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, July 21.—While many persons believe that the holy year and the pilgrimages connected with it are organized entirely with a political object in view, it is only fair to allow that there may be objects other than political in the minds of those who organize these religious observances.

The Pope, as head of the Roman Catholic Church, has to provide for the welfare of the church, and, as far as possible, for that of Catholics throughout the world, and also to keep the millions of followers of the Roman doctrine faithful and submissive to the Vatican; and he finds it conducive to these ends to hold from time to time special celebrations and pilgrimages, so that Catholics may find in the more attentive practice of their religion that feeling of confidence and faith in the same which is essential to the powerful maintenance of any well organized institution, especially if it be a religion, and the Catholic is doubtless the most well organized of religions.

Nevertheless it may be believed that the holy year and pilgrimages have a political object in view. Pope Leo is an efficient politician and rules the Church of Rome with such tact and ability as his predecessor did not possess. The reign of Pius IX. was much troubled by revolutionary movements, which resulted finally in the making of Italy and in the Pope's loss of his temporal power. The new situation doubtless found him unprepared to take up a course of politics hitherto unnecessary, besides which Pope Pius IX. preferred to wait patiently, hoping perhaps that things might soon change and that he would then be reëstablished in his former power.

Leo XIII. in the meanwhile had acquired much experience of diplomatic affairs, having occupied the post of Internuncio to various European courts, and where he had made numerous friends in the diplomatic world. His tactful and skillful management of the affairs of the Church of Rome abroad, together with his personal qualities, gave him a great prestige, which the Pope made use of in behalf of his church, and with such success that several European powers which had broken off diplomatic relations with the Holy See, on his advent to the Papacy, renewed their friendly relations; so that now the diplomatic corps accredited to the Vatican is almost as numerous as the one to the King of Italy. The United States and Great Britain are the only great powers having no diplomatic representative to the Holy See.

The action of Rome, however, is not confined to securing the favor or friendship of governments; it works among the people to obtain the propagation of the Catholic religion throughout the world, and insure faithful devotion and trust in the head of the church. It is on occasions such as the ceremonies of the holy year afford that an idea can be formed of the fascination which the Catholic religion and the Pope can exercise over their followers; and goes to show to foreign powers that the Church of Rome and the Papacy can yet hold their place among those who control the destiny of mankind.

Whether the triumphs obtained and the signs of devotion shown by the pilgrims came up to the expectations of the Vatican it would be difficult to tell—the ceremonies were certainly impressive and the number of pilgrimages large—yet they were not so numerous as those which history records of jubilees of centuries past, when Kings used to make their pilgrimage to Rome and hundreds of thousands of Catholics travelled there on foot, employing several months in making journeys which now require only a few hours. On this occasion only one or two members of royal families made their pilgrimage, and this was privately; and, according to official statistics, the number of pilgrims who had arrived in Rome during the period from early in January to the end of June was 74,790 for large groups, while it was believed that about the same number had arrived privately or in small groups. It was calculated, therefore, that about 150,000 pilgrims had made their journey. It is said that the Vatican expects a like number in the fall, pilgrimages in groups having been stopped during the summer, to be resumed in September. This would bring the number to about 300,000 pilgrims; some carry it to 500,000 for the whole year.

But the Pope will not confine the celebrations of the holy year to pilgrimages. He is proud of the demonstrations of faithfulness on the part of Catholics the world over, which he was able to witness personally, as he himself, in spite of his old age, was in St. Peter's no less than forty times during the winter in connection with religious ceremonies and he personally received all pilgrimages.

IT'S A SAD HEART THAT NEVER REJOICES.

"Isn't this simply heavenly! Here we are all bathing together."

—Moonshine.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Viceregal Palace, Simla.

LORD and Lady Curzon are suffering from such a plethora of uninvited guests at their entertainments at Simla, the number of those attending these functions being usually not merely double but even treble the number of invitations issued, that it has been suggested alike in London and in India that in view of the recent Milne-Astor controversy Lady Curzon might do worse than "commandeer" the services of W. W. Astor in order to prevent these intrusions. Strangely enough, the English newspapers persist in referring to Mr. Astor as an American, describe him as Lady Curzon's "distinguished compatriot," and absolutely refuse to take seriously his abandonment of his American citizenship and acquisition of English letters of naturalization.

At length it would seem that the favoritism which has been so rampant at the War department in England is on the wane. For I observe that the new Duke of Wellington, who has served in the army for over thirty years and who for a time commanded the Grenadier Guards, has been refused promotion to the rank of Major General on the ground that he has seen no war service, whereas a large number of his fellow-Colonels, all junior to himself, as well as officers of even lesser rank but who have had the advantage of war service, have been promoted to Major Generalships, and even to Lieutenant Generalships, over his head. Now that the grandson of the great Duke of Wellington—that Iron Duke who was victor of Waterloo—has been passed over by the Promotion board and been shelved and doomed to remain a Colonel for the remainder of his life, there will probably be less heard in future of favoritism. The independence of the Promotion board is all the more remarkable in this case, as the Duke's political and social influence is great.

The young Sultan of Morocco, since the death of his scoundrely old Grand Vizier and Premier, seems to be developing all sorts of progressive tendencies which constitute a happy augury for the future of Morocco. Indeed, the prospects of the Moorish Empire appear at the present moment more rosy than for many a decade past. Among other concessions to Western civilization and to foreign ideas is his appointment of Si Taher Tazi as Governor of Tangier and as Minthe one functionary in Morocco who is intrusted with all negotiations and dealings with the foreigners. The new Governor was formerly one of the leading merchants of the Empire and has been led by his commercial undertakings to make not only frequent trips to France, England, the United States, Germany, and Italy, but likewise to make long stays in Paris and in London. He is a tall, stately looking man of about 50, who talks French and English fluently and who, while a fervent Mohammedan, is nevertheless a man of the world in the European sense of the word. Needless to add that his appointment has given great satisfaction to all the foreign powers.

While the Kaiser has made no effort to conceal his sympathies with England during the south African war, yet he is apparently not disposed to deal harshly with those of his subjects who took the other side in the conflict, nor with the officers of his army who, in defiance of his strict and peremptory orders, made use of their furlough to fight in the Boer ranks. Thus Baron Reitzenstein, on returning to Germany to resume his duties as a Major on the staff of the Eleventh Division of the Kaiser's army, was sentenced by court-martial to six months' imprisonment for having taken part in the south African war on the Boer side. Before, however, he had been three weeks in prison he was pardoned by the Emperor and assigned by the latter to duty as one of the commanding officers of the German expeditionary force which is to march on Pekin. In China, therefore, he will find himself fighting side by side and cooperating with those English officers and troops against whom he was battling only a few months ago. Baron Reitzenstein, I may add, is the Prussian cavalry officer who distinguished himself by winning the long distance ride from Berlin to Vienna some years ago and is the ideal German cavalry officer.

Lord Cavan, whose death has just taken place at the age of nearly 79, was, in spite of his years, an ardent votary of tennis and enjoyed the distinction of possessing at his country seat, Wheathampstead House, in Hertfordshire, the largest covered tennis court in the world. Indeed, he was an all-round sportsman and has written books on yachting, salmon-fishing, and other favorite subjects. Unlike his sister, Lady Sarah Sladen, who is a member of the Salvation Army and one of whose sons is a "Lieutenant" of that corps, he was extremely high church, cultured, and clever. Sandy haired, florid, and of medium height, he retained to the last something of the seafaring man, acquired during service first as a midshipman and then as a naval Lieutenant in the Crimean and Chinese wars. Indeed, it was as a youth of 19 that he led the Forlorn hope in the attack upon the Pei Ho forts in China. Lord Cavan was a warm friend and adherent of Mr. Gladstone, following the latter into the home rule camp, and did substantial service to the home rule cause at the time when the fight was in progress by sending over to Ireland at his own expense a large deputation of English workingmen, who visited the disturbed districts and saw for themselves the severity and harshness of the coercion régime.

One of the late Earl's brothers, the Hon. Octavius Lambart, is married to a daughter of Hiram Howard of Buffalo, N. Y., and now makes his home at Ottawa, while the new Earl of Cavan is likewise well known in this country, which he frequently visited while serving on the staff of the present Lord Derby when the latter, as Lord Stanley, was Governor General of Canada. Lord Cavan at the present moment is serving in south Africa and is one of the many English officers who has been laid low by fever.

The Lambarts have been settled in Ireland since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when one of them was Governor of Connaught, his son being created first Earl of Cavan. The Earldom of Cavan, as well as the Kilcoursie and Lambart peerages, which are associated therewith, are all Irish, and consequently carry with them no seat in the House of Lords. Indeed, there is nothing to prevent the Earl of Cavan from occupying a seat in the House of Commons, like that other Irish peer, Lord Palmerston, until, like his father, he is elected by his fellow Irish peers to represent their order in the House of Lords.

The French have shown a lamentable lack of courtesy towards Emperor William. The latter, in deference to the personal request of the old Marquis de Noailles, the Crusader descended, French Ambassador at Berlin, had consented to lend to the French government for exhibition in the French section of the art department at the Paris World's Fair all his magnificent collection of priceless paintings by Watteau, Lancret, Pater, etc., which are the glory of the picture galleries of his palace at Potsdam. Instead of appreciating the compliment, the Paris newspapers have found nothing better to do than to dig up letters written by Voltaire at the time of his bitterest quarrels with Frederick the Great, sarcastically insinuating that all the paintings in question were forgeries and inartistic copies, which could have fooled nobody but such an absolute tyro in matters of art as Frederick the Great.

NORTHWESTERN IS MINUS A PRESIDENT.

Professor Milton S. Terry of the Garrett Biblical Institute of Northwestern University believes that the university trustees are wasting their time trying to select a successor for ex-President Henry Wade Rogers. Professor Terry thinks that college Presidents are only a useless incumbrance, and sets forth his ideas in a contribution to the Northwestern Christian Advocate. He points to the fact that the great universities of Europe have no Presidents, and objects to the way in which the office is magnified beyond its real importance in this country.

"The office is a kind of nondescript," says Professor Terry, "possibly a peculiar outgrowth of infantile conditions and of American spread-eagleism. In proportion as a school of learning approximates the scope and needs of a kindergarten it calls for some such office as that of principal; but as it advances beyond the high school or the academy it has no special use for anything like a pater familias."

Faculties Should Be Independent.

Professor Terry urges that every separate faculty of a university ought to have the privilege and responsibility of choosing its own chairman and managing its own proper affairs, and that a single executive to preside over all the various bodies of the faculty and trustees is unnecessary and undesirable. If an advertising manager or financial agent is desired he should be called by his rightful name and not dignified with the misleading title of President.

"It is my deliberate judgment," Professor Terry concludes, "that the office of President of our highest schools of learning is a source of weakness to such institutions. It is the cause and occasion of more difficulties and of greater evils than of any demonstrable usefulness. The higher the school and the more thoroughly equipped, endowed, and organized, the less need it has of any officer of high-sounding title whose work, in its main features, proves on close analysis to be essentially that of a local 'boss' and a 'walking delegate.'"

President Harper Joins Issue.

President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago differs radically with Professor Terry on this question.

"It is difficult for me to discuss this matter without going into a full statement," said Dr. Harper yesterday. "I can only say briefly two things: First, that the situation of the universities of England and the continent is totally different from that of the American universities, and no comparison is possible; second, that the attempt to establish and conduct colleges without Presidents may be seen in this country in the example of the University of Virginia and certain other Southern institutions. The result has been anything but satisfactory."

Proper Way.

"I have courted death upon the field of battle," cried the hero, "and all in vain!"

The heroine curled as to her proud lip with scorn.

"Of course," she sneered, "there's only one way to court death right, and that is to let your life insurance lapse!"

Now that women know something of affairs, it is going to be decidedly more difficult for men to be gay deceivers ever.—Detroit Journal.

Its Altitude.

"Ah!" enthused Mr. Frotheigh. "Ah! And so you are going to the mountains for the summer. Do you not find it grand there? Is it not inspiring? Is it not evident to you that high above the mountains, those grim sentinels of nature, there is something that touches the heart of man?"

"It is," growled Mr. Sourdrop. "The hotel bill always goes much higher than the mountains."—Baltimore American.

THE SPEAKING WELL.

A sculptured group, by M. Paul Mengin.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Entertainment for Benefit of City Emergency Hospital—Dance at Evanston Country Club.

The entertainment tonight, following the afternoon public reception at the City Emergency Hospital, 85 Plymouth place, is for the benefit of the general equipment fund of the hospital. The hours of the reception are from 3 till 6; the entertainment will be given from 8 till 11 o'clock.

The Country club of Evanston gave a dance last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Myers, 1218 Rokeby street, will celebrate their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary with a reception on Sunday, Aug. 12, from 3 till 6 and from 7 till 11 o'clock. No cards.

The annual midsummer ball at the Fountain House, Waukesha, will be given tonight.

Mrs. Morris Greeley is visiting Mrs. Dunlap Smith at Charlevoix.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Swift of the Lexington Hotel leave today for New York, sailing on Tuesday for Europe.

Major and Mrs. O. W. Ballard, 3642 Prairie avenue, leave this afternoon for a trip through the Yellowstone Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Insull have a place at Winnetka for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Crosby, 604 Division street, have gone to Lake Geneva.

Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham has gone to her country place at Ambia, Ind.

Baron Schlippenbach will leave soon for a short trip abroad.

Mrs. W. K. Nixon is the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle at their estate in Nottinghamshire, England.

Goes to Jewish Congress.

W. Schur, editor of Regeneration, left yesterday for London to attend the World's Jewish Congress, which meets in that city on Aug. 12 to 15. The aim of the organization is to colonize the Holy Land and form a retreat for persecuted Hebrews. Mr. Schur goes as the representative of Chicago Hebrews.

Dr. and Mrs. Harper's Silver Wedding.

President and Mrs. W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago started yesterday for their old home in Concord, O., where they will celebrate their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary today.

If contemplating a California trip, save money and secure comfort. Call upon or address Phillips-Judson Co., 340 Marquette Building, Chicago.

HAVANA CHAUTAUQUA IS OPEN.

Sixth Annual Assembly Begins at Riverside Park in That City—Other Camp-Meetings.

Havana, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The sixth annual assembly of the Havana Chautauqua association began tonight at Riverside Park with a free concert given by Mr. Hasson, baritone, leader of the University of Illinois Glee club, assisted by Mrs. Nellie Sanders, reader, and the Havana Orchestra.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The dress represented in the illustration is worn by Mlle. Jane Demarsy in the revival of "Le Vieux Marcheur." It is of point

EMPIRE DRESS.

d'Angleterre, incrusted with roses of mousseline de soie, with a drapery of pink Liberty and pretty lace sleeves.—New York Herald.

TRUSTS PRAYER TO HEAL.

Mrs. John G. Lake, Accidentally Shot by Her Son, Said to Have Experienced Relief from Appeal.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Mrs. John G. Lake was seriously wounded on Thursday afternoon by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of her 4-year-old son. The bullet entered the small of the back within an inch of the spinal column, and lies about half an inch from the abdomen. It can be plainly felt. Mrs. Lake is a member of the Christian Catholic Church, and will trust to the efficacy of prayer to heal her wound. Her husband says that no physician will be called. News of the accident was wired to the headquarters of the society at Chicago last evening and prayer was offered for the recovery of the woman. It is alleged by the family that she experienced relief five minutes afterwards, the fever disappearing.

DETECTIVES ARREST A MEDIUM.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, in Trouble Here Four Months Ago, Taken East to Answer Charges of Extortion.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald, a medium, who, it is said, is wanted in almost every large city in the United States on charges of swindling, has been arrested. She is now on her way to New York in custody of Detective Sergeant Murphy of that city, where she is wanted on a charge of extortion. On this charge Mrs. Fitzgerald was arrested in Chicago four months ago, but was released through habeas corpus proceedings. She eluded the police until Tuesday night, when she was arrested on Sixty-third street, near Stony Island avenue. Detective Sergeant Murphy came to Chicago to take back to New York John Clark, deputy collector of municipal revenues in New York City. When he arrived here he found two prisoners to go back instead of one.

Confer on Educating Colored Men.

Principal Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School of Alabama and President R. R. Wright of the Georgia State Industrial College of Savannah were in Chicago yesterday and had a conference at the Palmer House concerning the educational interests of the colored race in the South.

THIS PAPER IS NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT THE PINK SPORTING SECTION.

VOLUME LIX.—NO

SIX INDICTMENTS FOR L. J. SMITH

Grand Jury Votes Them Twenty Minutes and C piases Are Issued by Judge Hutchinson.

HIS ARREST TOMORR

Illinois Statute Provides No ishment Less than a Yea in the State Peni- tentiary.

MUST RETIRE FROM TIC

County Executive Committee Ask the Accused Man to Res Nomination for Drainage Commissioner.

HISTORY OF THE GRAIN SCA

After giving less than twenty min final consideration of the evidence t been presented, the grand jury yeste noon voted six indictments against J. Smith because he had allowed bushels of grain to be shipped from vators of the Chicago Elevator c without the cancellation of the wa receipts. Each of the six true bills a separate and distinct shipment of contravention of the warehouse ac bills were returned in open court Judge Hutchinson at 8:30 o'clock last

Capiases for the arrest of Mr. Sm issued immediately, but will not be until tomorrow morning. Learning voting of the indictments, Herman H ersham dispatched a clerk to the Attorney's office with notice that Mr ersham was in charge of the case Smith and was ready to offer bail.

The penalty for the offense charge less than one year nor more than te in the penitentiary, and bonds of not less than $2,500 on each indictm be required.

Indictments in Detail.

The indictments returned are in follows:

1. For shipping 50,000 bushels of corn 25, 1900, to Norton & Switzer, Chicago.

2. For shipping 20,000 bushels of cor 2, 1900, to McReynolds & Co., Chicag Chicago and Grand Trunk railway.

3. For shipping 21,333 bushels of wh 10, 1900, via the Pan-Handle railroa account of Lloyd J. Smith.

4. For shipping on Jan. 10, 1900, 22,1 of corn via the Chicago and Grand T way to H. D. Metcalfe, Montreal, Can

5. For shipping 25,000 bushels of wh 15, 1900, via the Pan-Handle railroa Parr & Son, Baltimore.

6. For shipping 9,233 bushels of gra 18, 1900, via the Big Four route to McI Co., Chicago.

Must Retire from Drainage T

Mr. Smith is a candidate on th lican ticket for Drainage Trustee indictment will, of course, make necessary for him to retire and for ano to be placed on the ticket in his st supposed that his friends of the R organization who have encourage stand fast in spite of the popular de his removal, more and more insis the grain elevator scandal gained will now recognize the necessity If they do not, it is certain the act summarily.

Mr. Smith himself was asked yes a reporter for THE TRIBUNE if retire from the ticket.

"I don't care to discuss that no plied. "I will not say whether or get off the ticket. My candidac Drainage board and my membersh Park board are matters about wh not ready to say anything at pres

Executive Committee Wil

Chairman Jamieson of the Cour tive committee said the case of would be taken up by the full co its meeting tomorrow. Dr. Jam the matter had never been discus the members. From other sour formation it seems pretty certa committee will ask Mr. Smith to get off the county ticket. Dr. Ja plained that all the committee co be to ask Smith to resign, and i it was helpless in the matter.

"The question whether Lloyd is to remain on the ticket must by the Executive committee," sa Lorimer. "The committee wi Monday and probably will reac conclusion on the same day, considered the case carefully. a position to predict what the will do, nor do I wish to expres regard to this matter, with th which I am not fully acquainted."

Governor Tanner Refuses

Governor Tanner, in Sprin asked what effect the indict have on Mr. Smith's membe Lincoln Park board, but refuse the matter.

Under the present primary convention is a legal body, and nominated for office by it has which no party committee can from him, to have his name ticket. A conviction of felon would act as a bar to his runni as it would render him ineligib it if elected.

Board of Trade Committe

A committee of the Board o meet on Aug. 14 to consider t ousting Mr. Smith from membe body.

Jury Thinks Law Insu

The return of the six indictm Mr. Smith was followed by a d jury report. The jury stated its investigation into the gra had discovered that the law operation of warehouses was properly to protect the public. taken at the State Grain Ins and a hint was thrown out tember grand jury might prof the matter of the enforcement its relation to the conduct o The report goes on as follows:

"We find that while the pen tenos provided by the law for removal of grain is sufficient